



SATURDAY NIGHT



ESTABLISHED
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"THE PAPER WORTH
WHILE"

TO, CANADA, JULY 23, 1927

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The FRONT PAGE

What The Boyne Really Signified

With each recurring July 12, many banners are seen commemorating William Prince of Orange, and the war in Ulster of 1689-90, and in our English-speaking provinces, thousands of men parade with the battle names of Derry, Boyne, Enniskillen, Aughrim before their eyes. The anniversary is not as many assume, that of the crossing of the Boyne, which occurred on July 1st, 1690, but of the victory of Aughrim which ended the conflict in a local sense, and compelled James II, the deposed King of England, to flee back to France. The name of no King of England is better known than that of William III, Prince of Orange, but it is probable that in the case of few sovereigns does the average Canadian of to-day know so little of actual fact in connection with his career. The popular error as to the anniversary celebrated on July 12th is but a trifling one in comparison with the misconceptions with regard to the meaning of the Ulster campaign of 1689-90. How many are aware that it was but a single chapter in a vast European conflict involving as many complex interests as the Great War of a decade ago—the Wars of the Grand Alliance alternatively known as the Wars of the League of Augsburg? It is a popular assumption that William of Orange made war on the Pope, whereas the fact of the matter is that the Papacy of that day was openly friendly to him and rejoiced at his success in wresting the throne of England from James II. It is possible indeed that the Vatican helped to finance William's campaign in Ulster in 1690.

The explanation of the friendliness of the Papacy toward William, a Protestant prince, in his campaign against his father-in-law, James, a Catholic convert, is that the real enemy William was fighting was not James but Louis XIV. of France, "Le Grand Monarque" who in 1690 was much more feared by Rome than any Protestant power, owing to his aspiration to dominate not merely Europe but the Church itself. Of all the opponents of Louis, William of Orange was the ablest and most resolute, and had proved himself so as early as 1672 when the House of Orange was restored to power in Holland. This was long before he aspired to the throne of England. The young Prince of Orange who at that time restored the fortunes of his family was half a Stuart. He was not only the grandson of William the Silent, but also of the ill-fated Charles I. of England, through the latter's daughter, Mary. His alliance to the House of Stuart was further cemented in 1677 through his marriage to his first cousin, Mary, the daughter of James II, and later joint sovereign of England. As late as 1685 his relations with his father-in-law (who had succeeded Charles II in 1685) were friendly. In that year the League of Augsburg was formed, composed of European nations and principalities pledged to oppose the ambition of Louis XIV to dominate Europe, and William tried to induce James to join the League. But the latter was already too completely the tool of Louis to assent. That was the beginning of the differences which led William in Nov., 1688, on the invitation of several great English public men to sail for England with an army and land at Torbay. James shortly afterwards escaped to France and on Feb. 13th, 1689, William and Mary were proclaimed King and Queen. When the news reached Rome, Pope Innocent XI was highly pleased over this turn of events, because it automatically brought Great Britain into the League of Augsburg against France, and did not hesitate to make his sentiments known.

Why Papacy Favored William

Differences between Rome and Louis had been acute for several years. Tolerance of the Jansenists had something to do with the quarrel, but the main grievance was with reference to Gallicanism, a recurring factor in French politics, ecclesiastical and national in preceding and succeeding centuries. The movement dated from the thirteenth century and was based on the theory that the Church and King of France had independent rights of their own, independent of the jurisdiction of the Pope. In 1682 the French clergy made an official declaration of Gallicanism with the approval of Louis. In 1688 a conflict over the immunity of the palace of the French Ambassador in Rome resulted in the suspension of diplomatic relations with Pope Innocent XI, the imprisonment of the Papal Nuncio to France and the seizure of papal possessions at Avignon and elsewhere. It was clear that Louis aspired to dominate the Papacy itself and naturally the Pope for motives of self-preservation, turned sympathetically toward the League of Augsburg, comprising great Catholic and Protestant powers, with William of Orange as its most resolute partner. The checkmating of Louis in England by the coup of William of Orange was naturally gratifying, and it was followed by the expansion of the League into the "Grand Alliance", consisting of the Holy Roman Empire (Austria and part of Germany), Spain, (which had been over-run by Louis), Great Britain, Holland and several Protestant German states. This great coalition was consummated at Augsberg on July 12th, 1689, and on that day Pope Innocent died, but his successor, Alexander VIII, was equally opposed to the dominant aspirations of France.

Louis wasted no time, and immediately decided on war, with able generals and admirals to do his bidding. He struck at Flanders, whither William sent an army from England to fight him, and his advisers discerned that Ireland was the "Achilles Heel" of the Grand Alliance. It was disaffected toward the new British sovereign, and the British navy had been allowed to sink into an inferior condition during the reigns of Charles II and James II. French admirals swiftly gained control of the seas and thus made easy the landing of James and an army in Ireland in 1689. At first victory seemed to lie with France, but the landing of William in Ireland some months later and the engagements during the early summer of 1690 at Derry, Boyne, Enniskillen and Aughrim, changed the course of events. James and the remnants of his French army were driven from Ireland, but on the same day as the Battle of the Boyne, the Anglo-Dutch fleet suffered a serious reverse in the naval battle of Beachy Head, which left France more than ever in control



HON. JOHN S. MARTIN, B.A.

Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario, elected Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada, on July 21st. Mr. Martin is the first farmer to be so honored. He is in his fifty-first year and was born and raised on a farm in Walpole Township, Haldam County, Ontario, and now resides at Port Dover, Ont. Mr. Martin is world-renowned as a poultry breeder, his specialty being White Wyandottes. He was first elected to the Ontario Legislature for Norfolk in June, 1925, and a few weeks later was offered and accepted the portfolio of Agriculture in Hon. Howard Ferguson's original cabinet.

of the seas. Despite his victories on land William was not really secure on his throne until the great naval victory off Cape La Hogue on May 19th, 1692, when the French fleet was destroyed by the British fleet under Admiral Edward Russell, afterward Earl of Oxford. After that the conquest of Ireland was an easy matter, and Britain regained her prestige as mistress of the seas, which she has held to this day.

The interest of Pope Alexander VIII in all these events was acute because in 1690 when Louis imagined himself all powerful a Civil Constitution of the Clergy had been promulgated in France which was a practical declaration of independence and almost led to a complete severance of the Gallican Church from Rome. But in 1792, after he had lost control of the seas, Louis realized that he could not fight both the League and the Papacy, and sought a truce with Rome. Pope Alexander had died in 1691 and Pope Innocent XII now reigned in his stead. Terms were made which lasted into the eighteenth century when Louis had become strong enough on land to ignore them. Of the countless stirring events of the wars of the League which in part had their beginning in Ulster, he who runs may read.

In Canada on July 12th Orangemen celebrate as a local conflict what was in reality a very important link in a chain of great European events which by no stretch of the imagination can be construed as a conflict between Protestantism and Catholicism, but which was rather a war against the aspiration of one absolute monarch to dominate Europe, just as was the Great War of 1914. William of Orange was not a very great general and as a domestic administrator either in Britain or Holland he committed serious errors and even crimes, like his order for the extermination of the clan Macdonald. But he was a great diplomat who was uniformly successful in his life-long opposition to "Le Grand Monarque". Not the least of his diplomatic triumphs was his success in aligning the militant Protestantism of England with the Catholic powers of Rome, Austria and Spain.

Some News That's Not Fit to Print

While the newspapers do a public service in publishing "all the news that is fit to print" they do a national disservice, and reduce the sum of public confidence in them, when they publish calamity tales which are over-drawn or untrue. Owing to the speed pressure under which all newspapers and their employees work, slight errors in fact are occasionally unavoidable, but deliberate efforts to manufacture sensations and failure of news-gathering associations or newspapers to verify rumors are deserving of severe censure.

July "Forest and Outdoors", a semi-official publication, makes a timely protest, for example, against a story sent to important Canadian newspapers six weeks ago with news that there was a "Big Forest Fire Raging in the Matapedia Valley". The newspaper story told of hundreds of members of the forest protection service,

assisted by farmers, working hard but vainly to prevent the spread. The actual fire consisted of a house and building being burned and a spread in a very small area of forest land. Yet the story said, "It is spreading at a rapid rate all along the transmission line."

"Forest and Outdoors" claims that an American seeing in his newspaper a head-line such as "Canada in Grip of Fire Fiend", or "Awful Bush Fires Ravage Canada-Northland", decides not to take that motor or train trip into Canada for his vacation. "A grass fire of no economic consequence may tempt the local correspondent to dip his pen in hyperbole, but that same grass fire once put on the wires to the United States papers may cost Canada thousands of dollars in cancelled tourist traffic.... It would seem a very simple ailment to cure if the owners of Canada's newspapers and the controllers of wire services sent down definite instructions that 'All the news that's fit to print' does not contemplate calamity brain storms.... The nation-building job in Canada is a tough enough proposition. Canada's attractions need no exaggeration to make the world our helpful partner. But our free-will broadcasting of self-slander and detraction is thoroughly bad business."

Outlook For Peace in Egypt

It is to be hoped that the present visit of King Fuad of Egypt and his Prime Minister, Sarwat Pasha, to London will result in understandings that will produce a more tranquil condition in that country than has existed since the Treaty of Versailles. The mere fact that King Fuad thinks it safe and advisable to visit Great Britain is in itself a hopeful sign, for it is an open repudiation of the highly influential nationalist party headed by Zaghlul Pasha, whose covert and sometimes open aim has been to thrust the British into the Red Sea.

A great deal of the unrest and mischief that has transpired in the old world in recent years has been due to exaggerated ideas of the sanctity of nationalism. To be valid this theory must be based on the assumption that all peoples are equally fit to govern themselves, a manifestly untenable proposition. In the case of no people is this more true than of the modern Egyptians. Some thousands of years ago they were a great people undoubtedly, with marvellous adaptability to the arts, but the Egyptian civilization met the fate of all civilizations in which the phallic worship in its various manifestations gained dominance. Egyptian capacity for self-government, if it ever existed, had passed away almost before that principle was thought of. In any event it would be folly to confuse the pure Egyptians of the time of King Tut-Ankh-Amen with the Egyptians of to-day.

No dying and degenerate race has ever owed more to the efforts of a stronger race to better its condition as the Egyptians owe to the British; but benefactors are seldom popular with the masses they benefit. If Egypt were not geographically one of the "key" countries of the world, she might be left to her own devices. The proper

government of the Nile country in a spirit of fairness toward all other nations is unfortunately an international necessity. Britain is in Egypt not merely as the protector of the interests of her Empire, but as trustee of those of other nations, and guardian of world communications of immeasurable importance. The world cannot afford to allow a body of wild Egyptian nationalists to play hob with so vital a centre in the intricate movements of international commerce. If Britain decided to get out of Egypt it would simply mean that a coalition of other powers would be obliged to step in. So far as the Empire is concerned such a step would be speedily followed by anarchy in India and an independent republic of Australia, who would rightly consider herself betrayed if the Suez canal were permitted to drift out of its present control. In the interests of humanity also the Egyptian nationalist aspiration to control and exploit the people of the Soudan would mean a revival of all the horrors of the slave trade and countless other disasters.

When Roosevelt visited Africa some fifteen years ago, he was swift to perceive the situation and to utter warnings in London. Some regarded his words as an impertinence, but his foresight was never more fully justified than by recent events. The nationalist party has succeeded in making heroes of the assassins who murdered Sir Lee Slack, British Governor of the Soudan, and in restoring to governmental employ many persons known to have been mixed up in that plot. It has tried to drive out not merely the military but civilian British officials who have been carrying on the work of popular education, essential if the Egyptian people are to attain any semblance of progress. Its leaders are reactionary and dishonest in the very worst sense. Only last year a crisis arose through an effort to withdraw all Egyptian funds from banks of British and foreign origin and place them in financial institutions of their own, in which no sane person could place confidence. Since Britain is the trustee of the investments of other nations in Egypt, it would have been a breach of trust on her part to have permitted this. And always under the surface there has been the fear of a rising backed by powers that may be left nameless.

It is well for King Fuad that he has avoided yielding to the counsels of extremists and has heeded British advice to keep the government in the hands of men with some sense of the international situation. The equilibrium has been maintained under great difficulty, because Egypt was prematurely accorded representative institutions which the nationalist agitators have been swift to utilize to compass mischief. From the present pourparlers in London we take it that in Egypt itself nationalism is slowly coming to a realization that it cannot defy not merely Britain but white civilization en masse.

Learn to Speak French

A very favorable impression has been created in Quebec by the recent move of the Ontario Department of Education in inaugurating an oral French course to be conducted in the Sillery Academy, adjacent to "Spencerwood", the official residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, in Quebec City. The French-Canadian is always responsive to any attempt, on the part of his English-speaking compatriots, to master his language, and he displays a patience and a courtesy in his dealings with beginners in its use that we are afraid is somewhat lacking when the boot is on the other foot, so to speak.

But, apart from its value in promoting inter-Provincial comity, a knowledge of French ought to be regarded as essential for English-speaking citizens of this country, where it is one of the two official languages. As Dr. Chown, of the United Church of Canada, said, the other day, we ought to know French in order that we may have "two eyes with which to look upon the country's development." The French-Canadian is far more ready to learn English than the rest of us are to learn French—and although English is not easier than French to acquire, he certainly learns it much more quickly. Possibly he is superior in linguistic ability; certainly he does not possess the *mauvaise honte* of the English-speaking beginner in another tongue. One can think of a certain small town in Quebec where the French-speaking element comprises seventy-five per cent. of the population, and the English-speaking the remaining twenty-five per cent. Fully half of the French-speaking element have a good working knowledge of English, but nothing like a quarter of the English-speaking element have any kind of facility at all in French. It is not likely that this town is uncommon in this regard—indeed, one knows that it is not. The more the two great races of Canada learn of each other's language, the closer will they be drawn together in mutual understanding and appreciation.

The Part of Missionaries in China

Dr. James M. Yard, an American Methodist missionary, has some candid things to say about the part that missionaries have played in the awakening of China. Writing in "Unity," a liberal religious journal published in Chicago, he states frankly that missionaries "have been raising hell" for more than a generation, and that they are at the bottom of the disturbances which in China, the Philippines, India and South Africa have taken the form of an agitation against the imperialism of governments, of race and religion. "Jesus was a revolutionist," Dr. Yard points out, reminding us also of Gilbert K. Chesterton's warning twenty years ago that there was enough dynamite in the social teachings of Jesus Christ to blow all modern society to rags. "The missionaries took Jesus to China and He has destroyed the myth of white superiority. That is one trouble in China. In spite of the bombard of some recent dispatches from newspaper correspondents in Shanghai, the day of the white man in China is done."

Dr. Yard says further: "Many of the Universities in China and India have had not old grandmothers with lace bonnets, but red-blooded liberals teaching sociology, philosophy and religion. These teachers have filled Asia with new ideas. If Western scientific civilization has been shaken to its foundations by the new discoveries, it is no wonder that people whose lives were governed by conceptions and customs of the middle ages should be absolutely turned upside down by these modern teachings. "But, of course, in the end, that will prove a long, long, long. For you cannot teach intelligent students to erip one religion without teaching them to criticize all

religions. That is especially true to-day when we know so much about anthropology, the development of society, and the history of religion. All religion has developed, evolved out of the childhood of the race. In their beginnings, all religions have much in common. The missionaries did not intend it, but when they raised hell with Buddhism, they also raised hell with Christianity. It was their avowed purpose to break up Buddhism and Mohammedanism. They tried to buttress their own orthodoxy while breaking up the other man's orthodoxy. It can't be done.

"The missionary has been marvellously successful in spreading doubt. He has raised doubts about marriage customs, polygamy, and polyandry in China and Tibet. And of course, monogamy in America has come in for its share of criticism and questioning. He has raised doubts concerning the righteousness of the fourteen-hour day and the five cent wage. He has questioned the divine rights of kings, and of parliaments and presidents and capitalists."

The effect that missionaries have had on economic and political matters is stressed by Dr. Yard. In 1922, he tells us, the National Christian Council of China set up a three-fold standard for industry: one day of rest in seven; no child labor; adequate safeguard in factories, both as regards health and safety devices. That started the labor movement with its challenge to capitalism. In 1926 the same body passed a long resolution dealing with international relations. One paragraph of which read: "That the present treaties between China and foreign parties should be revised on a basis of freedom and equality." And as far back as 1924, before there was any treaty agitation, some missionaries in North China signed a resolution expressing the desire that no form of military pressure should be exerted to protect them or their property, and that in the event of the capture or killing of missionaries by lawless persons, no punitive expeditions should be sent out, no indemnity exacted.

Dr. Yard does not claim, however, that the missionaries have played a lone hand in bringing "new and dangerous thoughts" to "the heathen." Business men and industrialists, philosophers and teachers of the West have all played their part. And the result is that the East is awakened with a vengeance.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Genesis of Canadian Club

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT.

Sir,—On the front page of SATURDAY NIGHT, recently, the statement occurs that the first Canadian Club was formed in 1892 at Hamilton, Ontario.

I beg respectfully to say that the statement is absolutely incorrect, both as to time and place. The inaugural meeting which then and there formed the first Canadian Club was held on the evening of December 6th, 1888, in the Royal City, Guelph, Ontario.

Several members of the original group of Canadians that formed that Club are still living, and in the apt modern phrase, still going strong. Your correspondent, the writer of this letter, has the honor and happiness to have been one of that group.

As a regular and highly appreciative reader of SATURDAY NIGHT, I deem it a matter of moral obligation, to call attention to the error, as to the historic date, and also as to the location in which the National Club originated.

Faithfully yours,
D. N. MacGORMICK, B.A.

Edmonton, July, 1927.

Editor's Note: The late J. Castelle Hopkins looked into this matter some years before his death, and decided that although a Canadian Club was formed at Guelph in 1888, the genesis of the Canadian Club idea as a national movement began at Hamilton in 1892.

Radio In Northern Ontario

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT.

Sir, I have just finished reading the section, Lobby & Gallery, and I see that a blind and semi-deaf man by the name of A. T. Barnard, Edmonton, Alta., writes a letter in connection with his reception on a two tube set radio of the Dominion Day celebration at Ottawa.

I have what is considered a good radio set that can reach out as far as Mexico and get all American stations worth listening to, but to hear a Canadian station—well, that's the joke. About once in a year and then back.

Now what I am driving at is this, as far as I can gather, and I cover territory often and thoroughly, from Cochrane to practically the Soo, is that no one gets Canadian stations with any regularity or certainty. We have to listen to American speeches, American politics, American songs and American B.U.I.s in the past, NOW, and in the future.

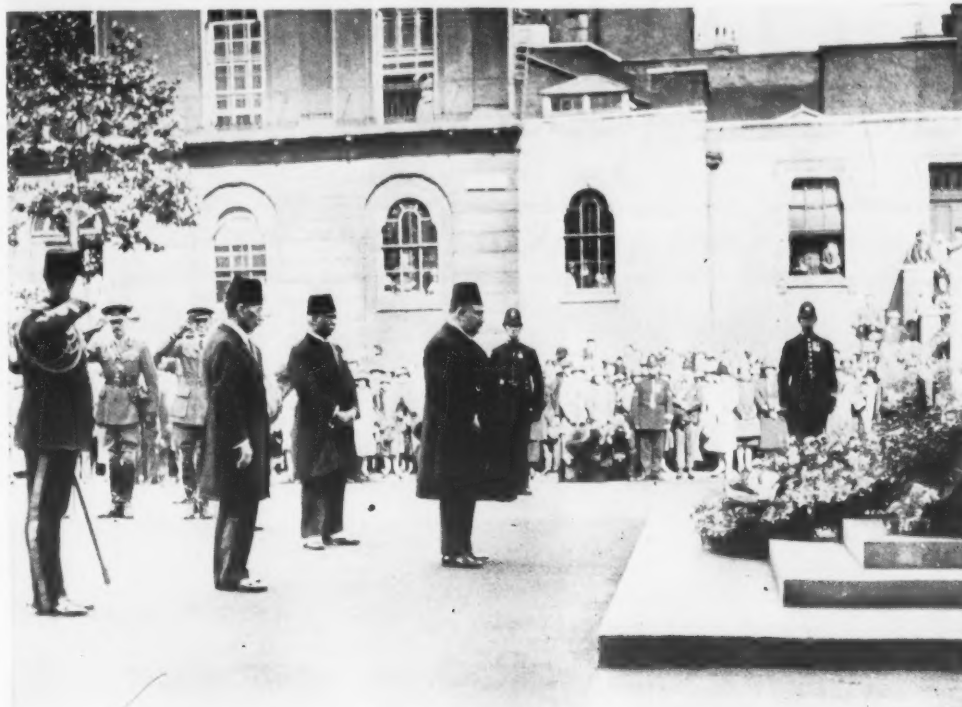
I particularly hoped to get something somewhere in connection with our Confederation Celebration and all I got was a started drive and got a whisper from Canada.

Personally, I think something ought to be done for us Northern Ontario hearers along this line, or are we not worth while?

Yours etc.,
J. W. R.

Sudbury, July, 1927.

Three thousand gallons of pure whiskey were recently thrown into the sea off Aberdeen by Customs officials. We understand that a Scottish Member is to ask the Prime Minister to set aside a special day for national mourning.—*Punch.*



KING FUAD OF EGYPT VISITS THE LONDON CENOTAPH
The monarch of the lower Nileland is now in Great Britain with his Prime Minister Sarwal Pasha, and it is trusted that the visit will have a tranquillizing effect on Anglo-Egyptian relations.

How Sitting Bull Came to Canada Recollections of An Old Royal Mounted Police Officer

By Gen. Sir Archibald Macdonell

"THE Secret of the Sioux," an article by "Chief Buffalo Child Long Lance," which I read recently in a United States magazine, brought vividly to my mind stories I had gathered in the early nineties. I was then Inspector of the North-West Mounted Police, in command of the Wood Mountain Post in the North-West Territories. These stories concerned Major Walsh's meeting with the Sioux at the Whitemud where it crosses the International boundary line and becomes known as "Frenchman's Creek." They had an intense interest for me as a young officer, and I diligently picked up all the information I could gather from any one with whom I came in contact who could help me. The yarns which I heard from various sources coincide in their main features, and were corroborated by eye witnesses, so that I believe them to be substantially correct. My informants were the officer I had succeeded in the command; the telegraph operator and Sioux Interpreter, Jimmy Thompson, an ex-Mounted Policeman who was there at the time, and was married to a Sioux squaw; Humfry Gaudry, the French-Canadian freighter, also with a Sioux wife; Jean Louis Lagarry, the trader of Willow Bunch; Paul and Johnny Caplette, who had been interpreters to Major Walsh, and old Chief Black Bull, a Sioux, who steadily refused to return to the United States, and who deserves a special note of introduction.

Every officer who had ever commanded Wood Mountain Post had been charged with the duty of inducing Black Bull to return to Montana, with his following of some thirty lodges. Many pow-wows were held; but the old chief, who had picked up some English and understood more, always ended them in the same fashion.

Rising, he would say, "Bull, Wood Mountain. How do, Bull? How do, Bull? Good fellow, Bull!" and making the circuit of the room he would shake hands in a friendly way with each one present, commencing with the officer. He had been wounded many times, and limped badly from having his right thigh shattered by a bullet, which made his progress painfully dramatic.

Then he would say, "Bull, Jean Louis Lagarry Teepee" (i.e., Willow Bunch), and repeat the performance.

Halting in the centre of the room, he would then say, "Bull wak Pomanee Teepee" (i.e., Montana) "— Bull!" Using fearful language, he would pass his right hand across his throat, and hold it straight up over his head to indicate that he would undoubtedly be hanged if he went there, and to any further arguments he turned a deaf ear.

My predecessor had obtained his defaulter's sheet from the American Indian agent at Poplar Creek Reservation. It was appalling. Beginning, I remember, with seven unarmed lumber-men killed and scalped on the Missouri, it was a consistent record of savage murder.

I found a note among the papers left by the former commander, saying that when "Black Bull" called for the first time he was to be given a small present of tea, sugar,

flour, and bacon; but this gift was not to be repeated on subsequent visits. My first meeting with him was rather interesting and amusing. After the interview, he suddenly said, "You got squaw?"

Being very proud of my little wife, I went to the officers' quarters at the end of the orderly room buildings, and brought her in. Bull limped around her, like a horse dealer appraising the points of a purchase, which tickled me tremendously, and then said, "Nice squaw. Nice squaw. How many squaws you got?"

"One!" I hastily bellowed at him.
He thought for a moment and then said, "One squaw good. Two, three, four squaws, no good — pull hair, jealous," which conveyed to me that all was not entirely salubrious in an Indian Teepee.

Later on he visited me again, and when he saw no present forthcoming, he said, "No sug, no tea, no flour. Too bad. Think so."

I said, "Yes, I think so!"
But to return to the coming of Sitting Bull, after the battle of the Little Big Horn, commonly called "The Custer Massacre."

When the American columns under Generals Ferry, Gibbons, and others began closing on the Sioux and their confederates, the Indians eventually broke northward, hotly pursued by the American cavalry, who halted at the International Boundary mounds between the United States and Canada, whilst the Indians crossed over.

Major Walsh was in command of the small stockaded Mounted Police Post at Wood Mountain, some eighty miles south of where Moose Jaw now stands. He had only twenty-five men when up to full strength, but he had a couple of brass-pounder guns said to have been used in the Abyssinian Expedition, and Indians from time immemorial have hated to attack defended stockades.

WALSH, with a small party of Police, Humfry Gaudry, and Paul Caplette, at once set out for Whitemud. Accompanied by Paul Caplette and four Mounted Policemen, he galloped into the Sioux encampment. Some of the outposts fired at the party, but Paul, by the Major's orders, called out loudly who the officer was, and that his errand was to see Sitting Bull, adding "We will be in your camp, and you can kill us then if necessary, but let us see Sitting Bull first."

This logic prevailed, and they entered the camp.
Sitting Bull was a remarkable man. He was not by birth a hereditary Great Chief, but the son of a small sub-chief. He had first succeeded in working himself into the Ogapalla Lodge (i.e., the Soldier Lodge of the Sioux Indians), and later on in his capacity as a medicine man, politician, and an elected Chief, he dominated and controlled the whole nation.

When Walsh entered the council with Paul Caplette, Sitting Bull, after eyeing him for an appreciable length of time, suddenly rose and said, "This is a man and a soldier, we will listen to what he has to say."

Walsh, a fine looking, soldierly man, was wearing the gold braided scarlet Huzzar tunic worn by the Mounted Police Officers at that time, and this, coupled with his dramatic entry into the camp, and the Sioux traditional love and respect for the British Scarlet, all helped to make his reception a favorable one.

Sitting Bull went on to enlarge on the fact that when an American General came into their camp, cannon were trained on it, and troops surrounded it; "but this man gallops boldly in and says: 'Don't kill me, let me speak to Sitting Bull first, kill me afterwards if you will!'"

Major Walsh told them he had not come to make a speech, but to make matters clear as to how they stood now they were on British Territory. The gist of what he said was as follows: "You have made the United States too hot for yourselves, and now you enter the territory of the Great White Mother. Her soldiers here are few, it is true; but she has countless soldiers, and unless you promise and agree to obey our laws and accept any punishment dealt out for their infraction I will report it, and you will be forced to return to the United States."

After various speeches, they promised and agreed to accept Walsh's terms, and eventually the camp moved to Wood Mountain, not far from the Fort. Beyond this, on the farther side from the Sioux camp, was Layton and Jordan's trading Post.

One day, Walsh was obliged to issue a warrant for an Indian for flagrant violation of the law. He sent a Sergeant Interpreter to arrest the man and bring him to the Post for trial. Relying on the Sioux promise to obey the law, he did not anticipate any interference on their part. When, however, the Sergeant tried to get the man, the Indians good-humoredly walked in between him and the culprit, and do as he would, he could accomplish nothing. Finally, he returned to the Post and reported his failure to the Major. That word has never been tolerated by the Mounted Police, and Walsh flew into one of his tempers, which were not infrequent, but in spite of which his men loved him. He walked round and round the Sergeant, and said, "Well, Sergeant. You are the greatest hero I have ever seen, all covered with bullet wounds and knife stabs, and scarcely able to stand. You come now to report your failure to get your man. Truly, you are a brave one!"

The Sergeant replied with somewhat unexpected calmness, "Major, there is no use in talking like that, sir. Under the circumstances neither I nor any living man could make a prisoner of that Indian. Even you, yourself, sir, couldn't do it."

"I accept that challenge," said Walsh. "Come with me."

He ordered out a light baggage wagon, known in the force as a "sheep waggon," with two men lying on the bottom with leg irons and handcuffs, and with the Sergeant Interpreter, rode down to the camp.

He told the Interpreter, "after we dismount, indicate the Indian to me, and while talking to the others I will try to work myself close up to him and grapple with him."

When they reached the camp the Indians greeted him vociferously, as he was immensely popular with them.

"Wasn't it ridiculous?" they cried. "One of your soldiers came into this camp to arrest one of us. It can't be done. We will not permit it."

Walsh laughingly agreed, and everyone took a hand in the talk, even the Indian "wanted." Walsh gradually and cautiously got nearer and nearer to him, then suddenly sprang upon him, and snapped a handcuff on one wrist. He knew the psychology of this. Suddenly snap a handcuff on a man's wrist, and he can no more resist placing his other hand on that wrist than you can refrain from putting your tongue into the space where a tooth has just been pulled. Walsh knew this, and as the Indian obeyed the natural impulse, he immediately snapped the cuff on the other wrist; then, being an extremely powerful man, grappled with him, and with the assistance of the Sergeant, threw him into the wagon. They leaped into the saddles and galloped for the Post. As they reached it, Walsh threw out the prisoner, gave the order to beat to Quarters, and stand ready to close the gates, whilst he and the others, with the wagon, galloped to Langton and Jordan's store. There, he unceremoniously seized all the fixed ammunition, and loose powder and ball, and galloped back to the Post. He knew the Indians were short of ammunition, and would raid the store for it in their excitement. They did so, but were too late, owing to his prompt action.

After a time, Sitting Bull himself appeared at the gate of the Post.

"My brother," he said. "You are a great man, and a great soldier; but you have only a few men. You have done well and holdly, and upheld your law. Now release the man and all will be well; otherwise, I cannot hold our braves."

Walsh, however, parleyed with him, reminded him of his promises, and pointed out his position, absolutely refusing to budge an inch himself. Next day the prisoner was tried and sentenced to a short term at hard labor. Above the pallisade, on a platform built for the purpose, he could be seen by his comrades bucking wood. The majesty of British Law was upheld and impressed on these heretofore tameless savages.

SOME months later the Sioux captured a Cree brave and announced their intention to make him run the gauntlet, which practically meant beating him to death between the two lines. Major Walsh had too few men to attempt to rescue him, but in some way got word to the captive that the Fort gates would be open, and if he reached them, would be closed instantly, and he would be safe. When the time came, the two lines of Indians forming the Gauntlet happened to range themselves fairly near the Post. The Cree was an extremely powerful brave, with a great reputation amongst his people as a runner and athlete. When the word was given, he suddenly sprang upon the nearest of his would-be tormentors, snatched his club from his hands, brained him with it, dealt with another warrior in the same way, got outside the lines, and raced for the Post, which he reached just ahead of his pursuers, upon whom the Police closed the gates.

Again the Police beat to Quarters, and again Sitting Bull came for a parley.

He addressed the Major in these words: "There is one Cree we want very much, and will retire him when we get him. We thought this was the man, but I now think we were mistaken. Let me see him, and if, as I think, we were wrong, you will be welcome to do as you like with the Cree without any interference from us."

He was wearing his blanket, and before Walsh let him enter the gates he said to a Police Sergeant, "Pull his blanket off when he comes in. I am going to tell him he can come in unarmed, and I want to make sure he is."

The gates were opened and Bull entered alone. The Sergeant suddenly pulled off his blanket. The old ruffian had a short, sawed-off gun concealed in it, with which he had intended to kill the Cree, and take the chance that Walsh, with his small force of less than twenty men, would not dare to harm him with all his warriors ready to wreak their vengeance upon the whole Garrison.

Foiled, he withdrew in a passion, and told Walsh, "I have repeatedly held my young men. I can do so no longer. You must give us our prisoner."

Walsh temporized, said he must communicate with Headquarters, and played for time. Negotiations went on for several days. Then, in the middle of a dark and blustery night, Walsh gave the Cree the fastest horse in the Post, and when the gates were open, bade him ride for his life. He was never heard of again; but the Sioux laid no claim ever to have captured him.

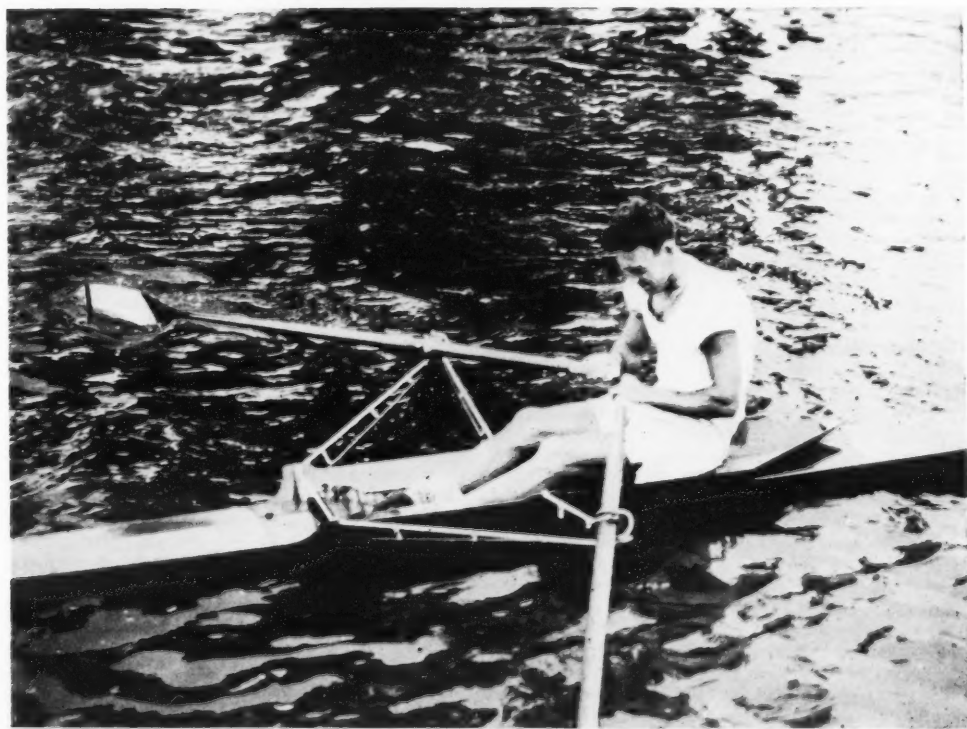
Later on the story reached Eastern Canada, and Major Walsh was much blamed by people who would not have had the courage themselves to protect the Cree for an instant.

To the Failures (July 1st, 1927)

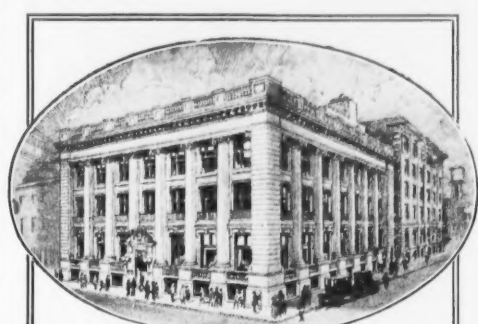
IN THIS our time of young significance
When cannons echo and broad banners stream
Let us foregather in deep reverence
About the ancient tombs of long-dead dream
Where ripens the high dust of common men
Who dreamt of this Day's pride in ages past,
Who rose unsummoned and lay down again,
Sealed our first noble power with their last.
Their legions names and virtues sleep untold
Who trod a bitter path from birth to death,
But all the hills are richer by their gold
And all the winds blow stronger by their breath.
Their deeds were dreams of splendor that we own
Dreams of immortals graveless and unknown.
—Nathaniel Benson

A Witty Retort

A GERMAN newspaper tells the story of Herr O., of Cologne, a Cologne film exhibitor who went to Ostend for a holiday, and met there an exhibitor from Antwerp (Anvers), who, in order to make an impression, had signed his name in the hotel book as "C. d'Anvers." Not to be outdone, the German exhibitor signed himself "O. de Cologne."



JOSEPH WRIGHT JR. IN HIS SHELL
The above picture was taken during the last heat of the Diamond Sculls at Henley, when Wright lost through a stroke of ill luck.



"SATURDAY NIGHT"

"The Paper Worth While"

EDITOR CHARLES WORTH, EDITOR

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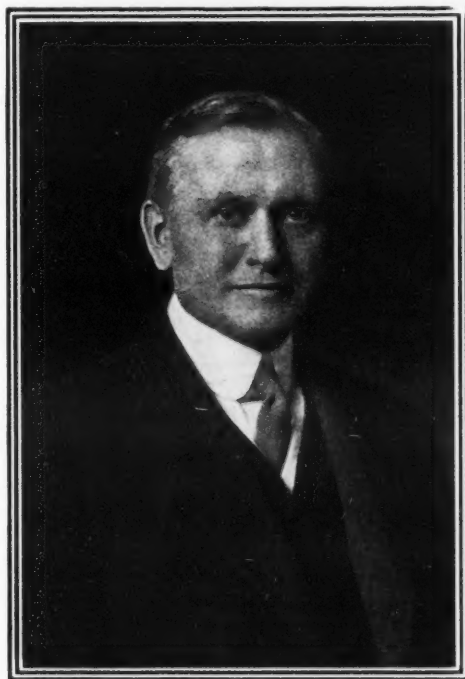
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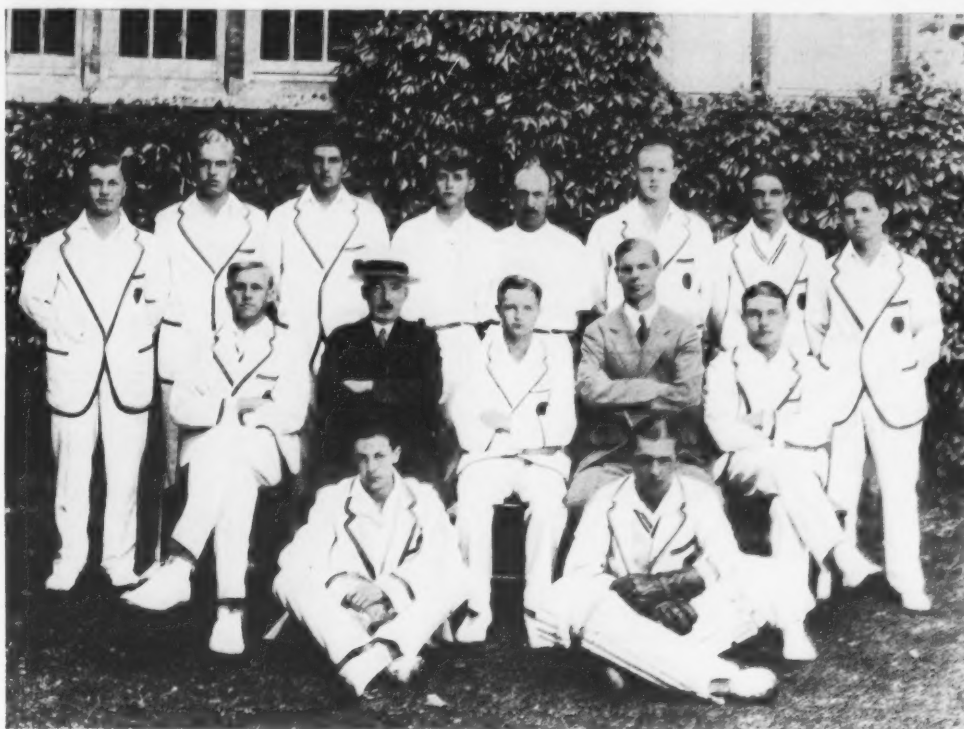
The Death of Maurice Cody

FEW of the countless summer tragedies which mark Ontario's beautiful northern country annually have aroused such universal sorrow as the drowning of Maurice Cody, only child of Rev. Canon H. J. Cody of St. Paul's Anglican Church, Toronto. The noteworthy place of his father as perhaps the most widely known of all Canadian clergymen, and a Canadian whose personal popularity is unsurpassed has helped to bring a sense of the tragedy home to thousands of people who perhaps read casually of other incidents of the kind. Because of his peculiar place in the community it has been the sad duty of Dr. Cody to offer consolation to a great many who have been bereft of sons, and this was especially true of the period of the Great War to which his own parish contributed a long honor roll of the fallen. The hearts of those to whom in the past Dr. Cody has given comfort responded to his own grief in a manner which made the ceremonies at St. Paul's Church on July 17th and 18th indescribably touching.

There is also deep sorrow at the loss to the community of a young man of high ideals and gifts, who had inherited much of the oratorical ability of his father. Though but in his thirtieth year he had made a niche for himself in legal and university circles. He was born on June 4th, 1897, and his early education was received at University of Toronto Schools, from which he passed on to the University proper and received his degree in Moderns in 1920. He then took up the study of law and was called to the bar at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, in 1924. His activity in student affairs did not cease with graduation and for the past two years he had been president of the University College Literary and Athletic Society. He is the only graduate who has held that office for two terms in succession, and it is one which involves much influence over the student body. It should be added that early in the Great War Maurice Cody, who was in



THE LATE HON. EDMUND BRISTOL, P.C., K.C.
The eminent public man who died recently of heart trouble. The first warnings of his illness came about a year ago when he was warned by his physicians not to stand again for the House of Commons after having been a member for 21 years. During that period strong efforts were made to defeat him at every election, but he was always unconquerable. He seldom spoke in the House, but his speeches were always to the point, and he was made Minister without Portfolio in the Meighen government of 1921. During the war the charge was made that he was an absentee member of the Commons, but it subsequently transpired that when the shipping situation became acute he had been privately sent to London by Sir Robert Borden to supervise Canada's vital interests in transportation, and had rendered great public service, owing to his intimate knowledge of the subject. Mr. Bristol was a very able corporation lawyer with important financial interests and had much to do with the organization of the Canada Steamship Co. He was also one of the active organizers of the Conservative party and the completeness of the victory of Hon. Howard Ferguson over ex-Premier Drury in June, 1923, was due to his indefatigable labor as organizer, though he never appeared from behind the scenes. Mr. Bristol was born at Napanea in 1861, the son of Dr. A. S. Bristol, and graduated from the University of Toronto in 1883 with first class honors in classics. He was created a K.C. in 1908 and a Privy Councillor in 1921. He was a son-in-law of the late John D. Armour, K.C., Chief Justice of Ontario.



EASTERN CRICKET TEAM TOURING WEST

The Ridley College Cricket Eleven, which left recently for the Pacific Coast, standing—G. Hardy, Toronto; J. H. O'Flynn, St. Catharines; F. B. Mercer, Toronto; L. C. Bell, Alliston; T. Coburn, St. Catharines; Cricket Pros: G. H. Robinson, St. Catharines; E. S. Fischer, Niagara Falls, Ont.; W. J. Hearn, Toronto; Sitting—J. M. McAvity, St. John, N.B.; Mr. H. C. Griffith, Headmaster St. Catharines; W. E. N. Bell, Alliston; Captain: Mr. E. G. Powell, Secretary, St. Catharines; H. W. Tucker, Toronto. Seated, Front Row—R. L. Jones, Hamilton; V. A. Subbitt, Welland, Ont.; G. A. McAvity, St. John, N.B.; and W. G. Moore, Toronto, are missing from the picture. Their itinerary was as follows: Winnipeg, July 5th and 6th; Regina, July 8th; Saskatoon, July 9th; Edmonton, July 11th and 12th; Calgary, July 14th and 15th; Vancouver, July 19th and 20th; Victoria, July 22nd and 23rd.

his seventeenth year when the conflict broke out, enlisted and joined the Officer Training Corps of the University, but was deemed physically unfit for service overseas. He was assigned to duties in connection with base hospitals in Canada which he discharged faithfully and well. Since entering on the practice of law three years ago, he showed great promise and also took an active part in politics. He was founder of the Macdonald-Carter Conservative Club of Toronto, and during the last campaign in Ontario was heard on many platforms as a supporter of Government Control. The sincerity, eloquence and persuasiveness of his addresses marked him everywhere as a young man with a very distinguished future before him, prospects suddenly ended in the swirling eddies of a stream in the northern wilderness.

Canada's Day

(The following fine poem by Eric Muncester, B.L., (Oxon), vice-principal of the town school at Blairmore, Alberta, won the Class A (adult) prize in the Lethbridge "Herald's" competition for the best poems on the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation. Mr. Muncester is a son of a well-known clergyman in the Calgary district. There were in all 45 poems submitted for the Class A prize.)

RING out, ye bells; triumphant be your strain!
Let banners wave, and choirs of children sing.
Let echoing voices bear the glad refrain.
While young and old their joyful tribute bring.
And let a prayer be said, in thankful praise
For three-score years of guidance, unto God.
Whose hand has been about us all our days,
Whose love directs the path our feet have trod.
Let us remember those who dreamed the dream
Of joining this vast realm, from sea to sea,
In one communion, by a mighty scheme
Which made men equal and which kept them free.
Threatened by foes without and foes within,
They sacrificed their all to serve the state;
We hail them prophet-statesmen, and begin
To venerate their lives, so grandly great.
They took their cause, with one united voice,
And made their plea to that grey Parliament
Which with its laws makes captive souls rejoice.
To come beneath its sway, and live content.
The Motherland with wisdom true decreed.
As the request, so should the answer be,
And this for all our nation is the seed
From whence has sprung our glorious Liberty.

And, lo! they builded better than they knew:
Now stately cities stand where hamlets stood,
And fertile farms, where ancient forests grew.
Give greater wealth and serve the common good.
The prairie lands, where roamed the buffalo,
Are conquered by the plow, and yield their grain.
And where the creaking ox-cart ambled slow
Now speeds that shining miracle, the train.
The mines give up their minerals; and the streams,
Which useless roared their rugged strength away,
Transmute their energies to lightning gleams,
Which pass unseen and magic powers display.
But greater far than human enterprise,
Than transformation of the country's face,
Than angh of temporal gain, our spirits prize
The union of the new Canadian race.
The pioneers have passed, but still abide
The spirit and the courage to endure,
The qualities of soul that safely guide
Our nation's steps and make it dwell secure.
The Anglo-Saxon and the alien blend,
'Tis but prophetic of the days to be,
When war and all its sacrifice shall end,
And Brotherhood shall reign eternally!

"Repentance Week"

(The Times, Paris, France)

LAST week we had "Mother's Day." Or perhaps it was "Cousin's Day." Who knows? It may even have been "Stay At Home Day" or "Raisin Week." So many of these "days" and "weeks" occur that one cannot keep track of them, or even imagine why any one should. They are not all bad, though. We are now in the midst of "Kindness Week" in Paris, most of the suggested kindness referring to the treatment of animals. We know, at any rate, that no interested tradespeople are behind this move; no haberdasher suggests that you be kind to your favorite horse by sending him a necktie; no florist urges a bouquet for your kitten; no manufacturer of lollipops implores you to remember your canary with a pound of assorted chocolates.

Another recent suggestion is of great interest. Mr. Grenville Kleiser, an American writer now in Paris, announces "A Week of Silence", of which he is evidently the chief promulgator. He has sent many mimeographed

letters on the subject to the newspapers, calling his campaign "Anti-Noise Week" or "Semaime Silencieuse."

At first reading one is inclined to approve. Mr. Kleiser's campaign to suppress superfluous noise at every opportunity. For days and days one is obliged to listen to a wearying succession of public speakers, lecturers, political campaigners. The product of most of these could certainly be classified as "superfluous noise." One reflects, bitterly, on the amount of punishment that has been meted out to mankind through oratory. Yet one realizes, with resignation, that mankind will probably continue to be punished. For there will always be persons to encourage this weakness for talking and listening.

Then one receives the ten mimeographed rules of Mr. Kleiser's "Anti-Noise Week." 1. Speak softly. 2. Talk little. 3. Listen much. 4. Walk slowly. 5. Think calmly. 6. Act deliberately. 7. Work quietly. 8. Relax often. 9. Advocate silence. 10. Repress noise.

"Advocate silence" and "repress noise"! The man who advocates that deserves to be put into the Hall of Fame—or at least in "Who's Who in America." But perhaps he is there already. One looks. Eureka! He is there. Mr. Grenville Kleiser, according to "Who's Who in America," is the author of "Great Speeches and How to Make Them," "How to Read and Declaim," "How to Sell Through Speech," "Talks on Talking," "Christ, the Master Speaker" and "How to Speak Without Notes."

And now let us have "Repentance Week."

The Passing Show

With its civil and vicious flashes of lightning, its crashes of heavenly artillery, the heaviest thunderstorm of the season broke over Toronto—The Mail and Empire. Indeed, too lovely for words.

It is rumored that in the festival in England to commemorate the historic ride of Lady Godiva, officials were considerably hampered by the bald-headed fairies in locating a young lady suitable to re-enact that charming episode.

It's a nice decision, whether a man who makes his money as a saw is a musician or a skilled laborer.

Americans are in favor of another bridge over the Canadian side. Wouldn't it be cheaper to fill in the river?

Canada narrowly lost the Diamond Jubilee at Boston, and Canada narrowly lost the King's prize at Boston. There should really be a prize offered for the person who gets nearest to the mark without hitting it.

Still, Canada's losing on these two great occasions in England comes rather strangely in the wake of all our talk about equality.

You can always tell the best spot of the mark for picnic. The flies are thickest there.

The recent apparently abortive revolt in Vienna has the headlines for only one edition. What Vienna should strive to do is to turn out another real good waltz.

Still, a little sawdust around the floors of the Government liquor shops would make them seem homelier.

The uncompromising attitude of the United States in the present disarmament conference makes us begin to wonder what war she just won.

You can always tell a lady, but you cannot tell her mind. That's if you are a gentleman.

It wasn't so much fun being a hero in Columbus' day. When he conquered the vast spaces of the ocean in a sailing-vessel he wasn't even asked to give a testimonial for tooth-paste.

Scientists have perfected an instrument that can analyze one's breath in several minutes. A wife can do it in three seconds.

A slightly incongruous note in the recent Orange parade in Toronto was a banana cart that got mixed up in the traffic.

A motor-car in British Columbia was knocked over a cliff by a deer on the road. The quadruped was more gumption than the biped.



Travel

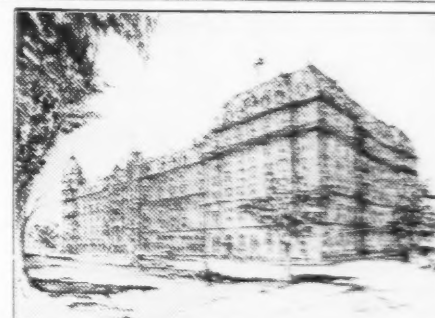
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Sometimes the best of things come to the attention of the public through the medium of the newspaper. It is no exception in this case. The fact that the Windsor Hotel is a first-class hotel is no longer a secret. It is a fact that is being spread by the press.

One of the best of the new hotels in Montreal is the Windsor Hotel. It is a fact that is being spread by the press.

"Have a splendid time at the Windsor." "Yes, I would like to." "Then go to the Windsor." "Where is it?" "In the heart of Montreal." "Is it a first-class hotel?" "Yes, it is."

There is a lot of wonderful things about the Windsor Hotel. You have to go to the Windsor Hotel to see it.

Having got down to the "Black Bottom" dancing, you surely only improve from now on.

A Canadian nurse has refused an inheritance of \$1,000,000 because she believes others have a greater moral claim on it. Lindbergh's heroism was merely more spectacular.

CHARGE TO ADVERTISING

Ontario's "strong man" of the liquor control board has fixed up matters with the London brewery that was sponsoring an airplane flight from London, Ont., to London, Eng. And it's just as well; for look at the difficulties of decision that would have been created by such a headline as: "Hops from London, Ont."

Hal Frank

A Family of Nation Builders; The Story of the Galts II

Sir Alexander Galt, Financier and Father of Confederation

By Lawrence J. Burpee

IN 1835 Alexander Tilloch Galt, son of John Galt, the super-pioneer, sailed for Canada, having been appointed to a clerkship in the British American Land Company, which had purchased 800,000 acres of land in the Eastern Townships, of what is now known as Quebec. The situation in Lower Canada at that time was very similar to that already described in Upper Canada, with the additional complication that the French majority looked with distrust upon any immigration policy that might have the effect of filling the province with English-speaking settlers.

So far as the Company was concerned, although it started out with the same programme of helpfulness the soundness of which John Galt had demonstrated in Upper Canada, adverse circumstances brought about a very different result. Those in control had not his genius for colonization; the majority of the settlers were of the pauper class, lacking the essential qualities of the pioneer; the Assembly was hostile; and, to crown all, the Rebellion of 1837-38 threw the province into confusion. The result was that by 1843 the Company was on the edge of bankruptcy.

The gloomy directors reviewed the situation, and found but one gleam of hope. Three years before their young clerk, Galt, greatly daring, had sent over a report that with incisive logic exposed the many weak points in the policy hitherto followed, and boldly recommended radical changes. Disregarded at the moment, time had proved the correctness of Galt's conclusions, and they now summoned him to London. He laid before them, clearly and convincingly, all the factors in a very complicated situation, and so persuaded them of his integrity, resourcefulness and financial ability that they appointed him Secretary and in 1843 sent him out to Canada to reconstruct the work of the British American Land Company along the lines he had recommended.

The new policy, and particularly the new man at the helm, worked wonders. He had insisted upon a free hand, and the directors had wisely agreed. In 1844 he was able to report to them that the tide had definitely turned. It is not possible within the limits of a magazine article to explain the various steps by which Galt transformed a bankrupt concern into a prosperous organization, but it is important to note that much of his success turned upon his ability to convince those with whom he had to deal, from Governor to Town Council, of the fairness and soundness of his views. He revealed at this early age the same qualities which some years later were to make him a power in Canadian public life. As one who knew him intimately has said, Galt would sit down with someone whom he wished to persuade, and would patiently turn the subject about, presenting it with admirable clarity and logic from one angle after another, until he had convinced him. The man who could do that would inevitably go far, whether in business life or in politics.

Having put the Company on its feet again, and having been promoted to the rank of Commissioner, Galt turned his attention to the problem of attracting the right class of settlers to the townships. Here, again, he revealed that grasp of essentials and clearness of vision that made him, like his father before him, one of the greatest of Canadian colonizers. As John Galt had seen that it was not sufficient to bring the settler to the land, but you must root him in the soil, so Alexander taught us another vital lesson—that immigrants are not won permanently by misrepresenting the facts. He told his prospective settlers, in the literature he sent out on behalf of the Company, that they must not expect romance or luxury in their new homes; that life in the backwoods of Canada meant stern, hard work; that they must be prepared to meet hardship and privation; but that the pioneer who was not afraid of these things would find his reward. The result was that Galt drew to the Eastern Townships men of the finest stock of the Old Land, men of courage and resourcefulness, who made comfortable homes for themselves in this new land, and whose descendants are found to-day ranking with the best in business and the professions.

GALT continued to direct the activities of the British American Land Company until 1855, when his increasing preoccupation with political interests forced him to retire, much to the disappointment of the directors and shareholders who had given him their complete confidence. He had, as the directors declared, "changed the position of the Company from one of almost helpless insolvency to that of a valuable and remunerative undertaking." Alexander Galt had demonstrated that the genius for colonization of John Galt had descended to his son.

Alexander Galt had entered public life as early as 1849, when he was elected to the Legislature for Sherbrooke, but resigned shortly afterwards. He was re-elected for Sherbrooke in 1853, and continued to hold the same seat until Confederation. Much might be said about his activities as Minister of Finance, both before and after Confederation; of his singular faculty for digging down unerringly to the heart of any financial problem, and knowing the remedy; of the debt the country owes him as a railway builder; of the dignity and shrewdness with which, some years later, he represented the Dominion in London as our first High Commissioner; of his valuable services to the country in connection with the fisheries question and the Halifax Award. In connection with his work in the field of national finance it is worth remembering that Sir Georges Cartier compared him to Gladstone in his extraordinary ability to handle a budget. The point, however, with which we are particularly concerned at the present moment is Alexander Galt's place in the story of Confederation. His name finds a place among those who are called the Fathers of Confederation; but it is not so generally recognized that he deserves to rank with the half-dozen leaders in that memorable band, who turned Confederation from a dream into a glorious reality.

In 1858 the experiment of uniting Upper and Lower Canada in a single province had definitely proved a failure. The clashing interests of English and French, of Canada East and Canada West, of political parties and individuals, had ended in a complete deadlock. Administration after administration was formed, but none could command a working majority in the legislature. Responsible government seemed doomed. Canadians were admitting, it would appear, that they could neither govern themselves nor stand together, and this at a time when their great neighbor to the south was far from friendly. The crisis called for a heroic remedy, and the remedy was supplied by Alexander Galt.



SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT.

It is hardly necessary to say that Galt did not originate the idea of Confederation, of uniting the scattered colonies of British North America. Many suggestions looking to that end had been made before his time, but as a rule they were nothing but suggestions, brought forward as a mere possibility of the remote future. The interest in them was purely academic. Galt's mind did not concern itself with academic questions. He was not a visionary, in the ordinary acceptance of the word; on the other hand, he was emphatically a man of vision. Perhaps one might call him a practical idealist, in the sense that in his character were found shrewd common sense and imagination, and that in his decisions each of these qualities was influenced by and influenced the other. That somewhat unusual combination may perhaps be taken as marking the difference between the politician and the statesman. When, as in the case of Galt, to these qualities are added integrity and independence of character, you have a man who may be expected to render noteworthy service to his country.

IT IS quite possible that the idea of Confederation had presented itself to Galt's mind before 1858. He may indeed have discussed it years before with his father, for we know from the journal of John Galt that he had looked forward to "the general amalgamation of all the British North American colonies into one kingdom upon a federative principle." But it is certain that in 1858, when in the legislature one plan after another was being put forward as a solution, whole or partial, of the existing deadlock, his mind, sweeping aside what he saw to be merely measures of procrastination, seized upon the idea of Confederation as the true remedy and the only remedy.

As the first definite step toward Confederation, the resolution moved by Galt in 1858 is important enough to give here in full. He said:

I would now move that the House resolve themselves into Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolutions:

1. That in view of the rapid development of the population and resources of Western Canada, irreconcilable difficulties present themselves to the maintenance of that equality which formed the basis of the Union of Upper and Lower Canada, and require this House to consider the means whereby the progress which has so happily characterized this province may not be arrested through the occurrence of sectional jealousies and dissensions. It is, therefore, the opinion of this House that the Union of Upper and Lower Canada should be changed from a Legislative to a Federative Union by the subdivision of the province into two or more divisions, each governing itself in local and sectional matters, with a general legislative government for subjects of national and common interest; and that a Commission of nine members be now named to report on the best means and mode of effecting such constitutional changes.

2. That considering the claims possessed by this province on the Northwestern and Hudson's Bay territories and the necessity of making provision for the government of the said districts, it is the opinion of this House that in the adoption of a federative constitution for Canada means should be provided for the local government of the said territories under the general government until population and settlement may from time to time enable them to be admitted into the Canadian Confederation.

3. That a general Confederation of the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island with Canada and the Western territories is most desirable and calculated to promote their several and united interests by preserving to each province the uncontrolled management of its peculiar institutions and of those internal affairs respecting which differences of opinion might arise with other members of the Confederation, while it will increase that identity of feeling which pervades the possessions of the British Crown in North America; and by the adoption of a uniform policy for the development of the vast and varied resources of these immense territories will greatly add to their national power and consideration; and that a Committee of nine members be appointed to report on the steps to be taken for ascertaining without delay the sentiments of the inhabitants of the Lower Provinces and of the Imperial Government on this most important subject.

Without detracting in any degree from the merit deservedly given to the other great political leaders in Canada for their services at a later date in bringing about Confederation, it is only fair to remember that when Galt brought forward the above resolutions in 1858 not one of them who was then a member of the legislature gave him support or thought the idea of Confederation of sufficient importance to speak to the motion.

Events thereafter crowded thick and fast. The Macdonald-Cartier government was defeated on the question of the capital; the Brown-Dorion administration followed and lasted for exactly two days; Galt was invited to form a government, but declined, advising the Governor-General to send for Cartier, and the Cartier-Macdonald cabinet came into being—all this happening within a few days. Galt accepted an office in the new government, upon the distinct understanding that Confederation should be adopted as the policy of the administration. To this both Macdonald and Cartier agreed.

Before the end of 1858 Galt, Cartier and Ross were in London, consulting with the Imperial authorities on

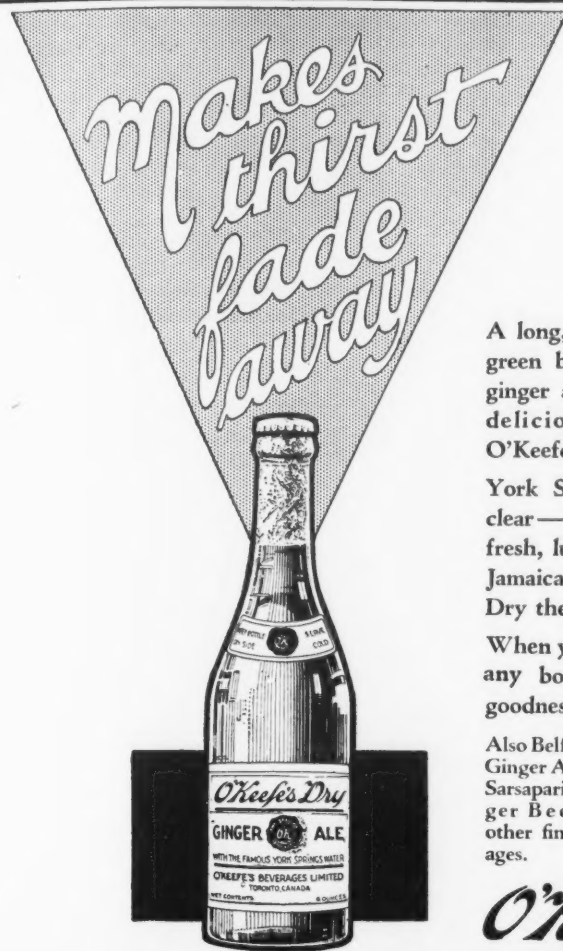
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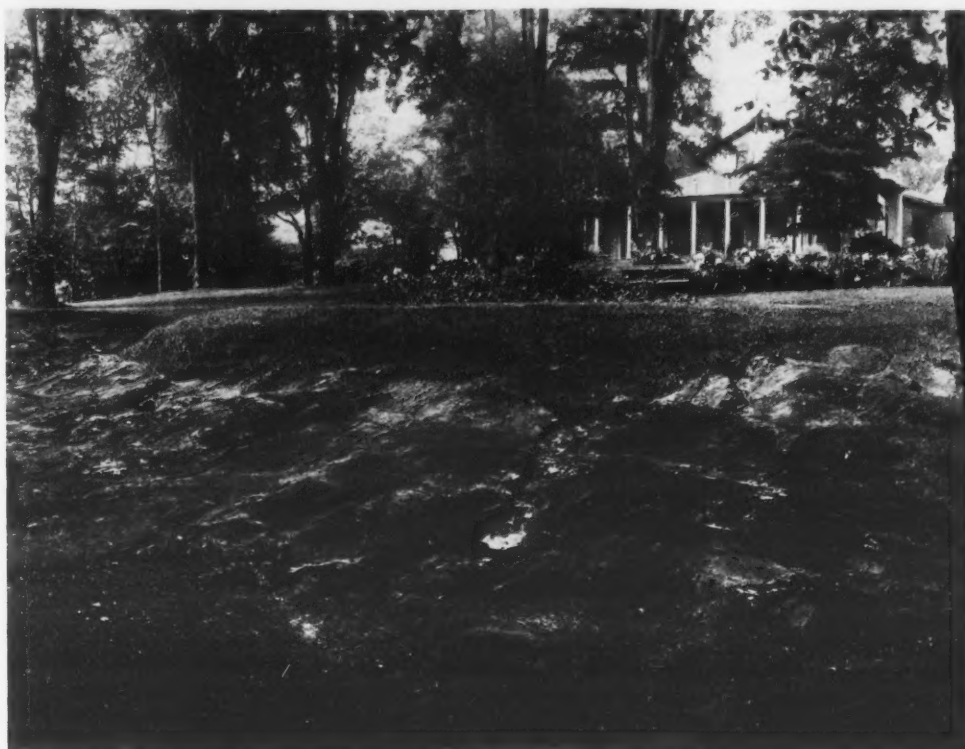
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"Rosebrooke," Sherbrooke, Que., home of Sir Alexander T. Galt, now the property of Mrs. Andrea Paton Robinson.

several subjects, but mainly upon that of Confederation. The memorial presented on that question was prepared by Galt. That, as well as a confidential letter to the Colonial Minister, reveal Galt's complete grasp of the situation, and his ability to present a very complicated matter with admirable clearness and conciseness. He had interviews with Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton, Lord Derby and Disraeli, all of whom seemed sympathetic, but Canada and her problems did not bulk large in 1858 in the minds of Imperial Ministers, and Galt's suggestion that the several British North American Colonies should be invited to send delegates to a Conference to discuss Confederation came to naught. However, the seed had been sown, and Galt was determined to see that it was kept alive until the time was ripe for germination. In the meantime he lost no opportunity of educating the public mind as to the vital necessity of union.

THE fact that government had come to a deadlock in 1858 had been Galt's one convincing argument in persuading his colleagues to accept the idea of Confederation. In the years that followed the personal influence of Macdonald and Cartier was sufficient to keep the ship of state afloat, without resorting to what they were then inclined to look upon as a somewhat dangerous experiment. Early in 1864, however, the country found itself on the verge of another serious crisis. The Cartier-Macdonald government had been defeated in 1862; the ministry of Sandfield Macdonald and L. V. Sicotte which followed lasted less than two years; Sandfield Macdonald then formed an administration with A. A. Dorion, which survived but a few months; and the Taché-Macdonald ministry of 1864 finally demonstrated that the old deadlock had not only returned, but in an even more hopeless form.

Galt had a few months before emphasized the fact that Confederation was the only possible solution of the country's difficulties. He now found an unexpected adherent in the person of George Brown, who moved for a Select Committee to enquire into the matter. The Committee reported favorably, though not unanimously. The existing cabinet was too weak to accomplish anything. The obvious solution was a coalition. Brown rose to the occasion. Sinking his personal antagonism to Macdonald, Galt, and their colleagues, he not only agreed to join a coalition cabinet, but persuaded Oliver Mowat and William McDougall to do the same.

Galt's scheme of union was moving rapidly towards realization. What was chiefly needed now was a favorable attitude on the part of the Maritime Provinces, and, by a most fortunate coincidence, almost at the very time that the Canadian legislature was turning to Confederation as the way out of an intolerable situation, Charles Tupper was inviting the governments of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island to appoint delegates to meet those of Nova Scotia, for the purpose of discussing a union of the Maritime Provinces.

The Maritime Conference met at Charlottetown in September, 1864. The Canadian Government quickly took advantage of this wonderful opportunity. Macdonald, Cartier, Galt, Brown, McDougall, McGee and Langevin were sent as delegates to Charlottetown; the Maritime Provinces representatives were persuaded to set aside their plan for a restricted union in favor of the larger project; and it was agreed that the question of Confederation should be considered at a meeting of representatives of all the British North American Colonies at Quebec the following month.

As Alexander Galt had been foremost among his contemporaries in advocating the broad outlines of Confederation, so now at the Quebec Conference he took a leading part in working out the details of the plan. Indeed, as Dr. Skelton has pointed out, the Resolutions adopted at Quebec bear a striking resemblance to Galt's Draft of 1858 in all the essential details. Nor did his services in the cause of union end here. By means of addresses and pamphlets he did a great deal to prepare the minds of the people for the coming change; his was one of the most notable of the speeches on Confederation in the legislature; he took an important part in the negotiations with the Imperial authorities in 1865, and again in 1866, when the terms of the British North America Act were settled.

It is difficult, and perhaps unwise, to attempt to fix the relative responsibility of the several political leaders for the winning of Confederation. Every one must recognize that, whatever his attitude may have been in the earlier stages of the movement, Macdonald's splendid generalship was largely responsible for the final success; that without the championship of Cartier it is unlikely that Quebec would have agreed; that Brown's unselfish support assured the adhesion of Upper Canada; and that Tupper's bulldog tenacity won over the reluctant Maritimes. It nevertheless remains true that to Galt must be given the credit of seeing the possibilities of a union of all the provinces, of realizing that it and it alone would solve the many difficulties that confronted British North America, of working out a practicable scheme in all the essential details, and of preparing an uncomprehending and indifferent public to accept this daring remedy. What-

ever others may have been, Galt was in very truth the Prophet of Confederation.

Among the later interests of Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt—he was knighted in 1869 as a recognition of his distinguished services to Canada and the Empire—was the development and settlement of that wonderful region between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains, the incalculable possibilities of which he had foreseen when he made provision in his Resolutions of 1858 for its inclusion in the proposed Confederation. Out of this interest grew what are known as the Galt Enterprises in Southern Alberta, which date from about 1880; and in these Enterprises we are introduced to the third generation of this remarkable Canadian family. As John and his son Alexander had been associated in the colonizing enterprises in the Eastern Townships, so Alexander and his son Elliott were both interested in the schemes of development in Southern Alberta. In each case the influence of the father was apparent, but the young, vigorous, aggressive, directing mind was that of the son. And yet this should perhaps be modified, for the relationship of Alexander and Elliott Galt was in a very real sense a partnership, to which each contributed vital qualities.


Veieran Newspaperman Passes

ONE of the soundest, ablest and most popular of Canadian newspaper men died in harness in the editorial rooms of the Toronto "Globe" on the night of Sunday, July 17th, when John Blain Kerr, succumbed to *angina pectoris* at his desk. He collapsed and passed away before medical aid could be summoned while reading proofs of an editorial from his own pen. For over forty years his life had been exclusively devoted to newspaper work and for the most part his associations had been confined to men of his own profession among whom he was widely known from coast to coast. He was deeply beloved and respected by all with whom he had come in contact, from office boy to chief, not only because of his deep culture but his personal charm, kindness and chivalry. As a conversationalist he had few equals, not only because of the wealth of his literary allusions but the originality of his humor and his philosophic outlook on life.

John Blain Kerr was born in Toronto 64 years ago, a nephew of the once famous public man, David Blain, M.P., and was educated at the University of Toronto. As a young man in his early twenties he joined the staff of the Toronto "News", then conducted by the late E. E. Sheppard, and after a short experience was sent to represent the newspaper in the press gallery at Ottawa. Yielding to the lure of the West he went thither forty years ago, and worked as a newspaper man in both Calgary and Vancouver, in a day when conditions were much more primitive than they are now. Returning to Toronto in the early nineties he was engaged by Sir John Willison (who had been impressed by his writing when they were colleagues at Ottawa) for the staff of the "Globe". At that time the "Globe" specialized in the accuracy of its reports of great religious gatherings, and because of his culture and mastery of good English, Mr. Kerr became especially identified with that class of reporting in all parts of the country. The older generation of clergymen in the nineties hardly felt they were being justly reported unless Kerr was on the scene, and there was no theological tenet of which he had not a grasp.

In 1897 after the Rossland gold mining boom, occurred, local capitalists there were anxious to establish a really good daily newspaper, and asked Willison to recommend an editor. He unhesitatingly named John Kerr, not only because of his previous knowledge of Western conditions but his sound judgment. In British Columbia he became a noted figure. After the collapse of the mining boom in Rossland and the decline of "The Miner's" fortunes he went to Vancouver where he was appointed editor of the "Sun" and was also for a time chief editorial writer for the "Province". The Vancouver collapse of 1914 sent him back to the East and he was at once engaged by Sir John Willison for the staff of the "News". Subsequently he went to the "Mail and Empire" as cable editor, and from thence back to his old shop the "Globe" in a similar capacity. Two years ago he was made editorial writer on European subjects, a post for which his literary talent and wide-spread studies amply fitted him.

Last winter he was taken seriously ill and his malady was known to be *angina pectoris*. Though well aware that his days were numbered he returned to duty after a long rest in good spirits, glad to get back to work. Once back at his desk his condition showed apparent improvement, and on the night of his death he had just returned from a vacation and was in one of his happiest and most jocular moods up to a short time before his passing. One of his brothers, David Blain Kerr, a member of the staff of the "Mail and Empire", died with almost equal suddenness two years ago, and he is survived by another brother, James B. Kerr, a well known newspaper man, of Vancouver, associated with him on the Coast in days gone by. Though he never engaged in humorous writings the *mots* of John Kerr were quoted whenever the older generation of newspapermen foregathered and it has been the lot of few men to be so much beloved by associates.



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Marie Antoinette Portraits
AN EXHIBITION of portraits and souvenirs of Queen Marie Antoinette and of the Court of King Louis XVI has been opened to the public in the Salle des Traites of the Chateau de Versailles.
There are several of the 20 or more portraits of the Queen painted by Mme. Vigee-Lebrun, among them the full-length one in which Marie Antoinette is shown with a rose in her hand. In contrast with these are the portraits of the period of misfortune. Two by Kuckarsky show the Queen, the first a care-worn woman in the early days of her ordeal, the second as she was in prison, a widow separated from her children, aged by suffering, but courageous. Some pathetic relics of this period are to be seen—a waistcoat which the Queen embroidered for the Dauphin while in prison, a glove which the Dauphin had worn and the Queen's Book of Hours, in which, on the morning of her execution, she wrote with a firm hand her last message to her children.
Among other portraits shown are those of the Princess de Lamballe, the Comtesse de Polastron, and Mme. Elizabeth, the King's sister, and souvenirs of other persons of the Court. Many of the exhibits have been lent by the Duc des Cars, Prince Sixtus of Bourbon-Parma, the Comte de Blois, and Comte Thédore de Gontaut-Biron.



A Diaghileff Ballet—From John Drew's Childhood—French-Canadian Folksong Contest

"The Cat" As Seen in London

expressions as recorded in "Country Life":

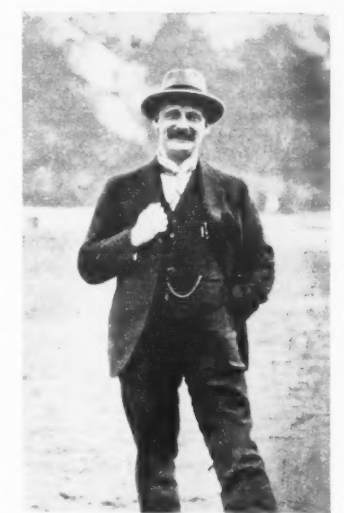
The admirers of Puccini have lately been faced with the problem of growth and change, and not a few of the fashions have been shaken over "Turandot." M. Diaghileff gives his followers less time to get into the rut which leads eventually to senility. There have been at least three well defined periods in the creative activity of the Russian Ballet in these fifteen years, and the last phase, which finds particularly neat expression in "The Cat," has proved rather trying to many who cherish the thrills that "Petrushka," "Carnaval" and "La Boutique Fantastique" enabled them to record among their most prized aesthetic experiences. These ballets wear their beauty without self-consciousness. They revel in their romantic luxuriance and their music is as lush as their decor or their dancing. There hangs over them a delicious atmosphere of naivety; they hover on the borderland of reality like the day-dreams of children; they move with an artlessness which takes all the bitterness from their pathos and all the solemnity from their symbolism. Even the transcription of Schumann's piano suite does not blush to find itself so gaudily dressed and the music of "Petrushka," spontaneous and inimitably gay, contains no hint of Stravinsky's later austerities.

But the times change. The Russian Ballet, which since the war has found its spiritual home in Paris, is now only Russian in name. The creative influences that sway it to-day are predominantly French, or at least Parisian, and of the arts that which has had most to do with its latest phase is painting. "The Cat" seems to me a beautiful summary of the tendencies which have been growing in "expressiveness" since "The House-Party." The story is the classical legend of the young man who was in love with a cat which Aphrodite, in answer to his prayers—for the goddess was always partial to the desires of youth that was beautiful and good—transforms into a young woman. All goes well until Aphrodite maliciously sends a mouse scampering across the nuptial chamber. The girl, of course, leaves her lover to pounce upon it, and thereupon Aphrodite, who is also a jealous goddess, changes her back again into a cat. A simple story and nothing could be simpler than the manner in which the incidents are arranged. No emphasis is laid upon the metamorphoses of cat into lady, or lady into cat. These take place with the same disarming quietness that one encounters in Mr. Garnett's story of the English lady who was turned into a fox under circumstances by no means analogous. Alice Nikitina has been sitting in a recess in a state of feline passivity while Serge Lifar and his six companions dance before Aphrodite. At a given moment she disappears discreetly, to return as a beautiful damsel. And after she has chased the monstrous mouse off the stage, she resumes her seat and her feline pose, very without more ado. Serge Lifar, with those sudden, machine-like movements which tell of a marvelous technique, falls in despair, while his companions, armed with strange contraptions of squares and circles, act the part of a Greek chorus and remind us that life goes on.

"The Cat" obviously aims at very different effects from the ballets that now belong to the past. It is spare, economical, reticent, holistic in a sense, yet essentially of to-day. It eschews any facile appeal, either of color or line. In place of the gorgeousness of "Petrushka," we have a plain white and grey and the place of color is taken by strange refractions of light from the stage "architecture" and the

Recent M. Diaghileff brought his ballet to London, and we have here Mr. H. E. Wortham's impressions as recorded in "Country Life":

Communing With Nature



VIGGO KIHIL
The Toronto pianist and teacher enjoying a respite on the shores of Lake Minnewanka, Banff.

right than to the other arts. And the stage decorations were in keeping with the dancing. This carries a stage further the statuesque quality which has been gaining strength in all the recent work of the ballet. It shows the influence of contemporary efforts in sculpture and painting to emphasizing "construction" at the expense of movement and line. To apply such theories to dancing seems a heresy, and a heresy it may be. How attractive a one, however, those who will consent to judge "The Cat" without prepossessions implanted by the past can tell.

The music by Henri Sanquet, a young French composer, whose work has hitherto been quite unknown over here, carries out the unity of conception that marks the rest of the ballet. It shuns over-elaboration and carries its simplicity both of melody and rhythm with a grace characteristic of the school of younger French composers, whom M. Diaghileff, wiser than most of us, has consistently supported.

John Drew: One night in the early spring of 1873, writes Alexander Woolcott in the New York



IRENE CASTLE
Who is now Mrs. McLaughlin, wife of Major McLaughlin, proprietor of the Black Hawks Hockey Team, Chicago, with her little daughter at the McLaughlin summer home in St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, New Brunswick. It was Irene Castle, who with the late Vernon Castle, remembered in Toronto for his connection with the Royal Air Force during the war, originally introduced the fox-trot. And Irene Castle is also credited with being the lady who started the bobbed-hair fashion, although it is understood that some time ago she returned to the old-fashioned mode of longer tresses.

dancers' costumes. The decor consists of various mica instruments of geometrical shapes that suggest rather a futurist laboratory than a place where honor is paid to Aphrodite, and the cubist quality of the stage setting is crowned by an extraordinary statue of the goddess—likened by one critic to a collection of aluminum cooking vessels. It was all wondrous strange, and made some of us old fogies shake our heads. Yet, though it might seem that M. Diaghileff had allowed his ballet to exchange pathos for bathos, the truth is otherwise. "The Cat," for all its artifice, conveys something of that reality which belongs to the primitive art of the dance by some profounder

expected line into the surprised text. "What a dreadful young man!" she exclaimed. "I wonder what he will be like when he grows up."

The affection which warmed that March evening in 1873 lasted as part of the town's tradition long after old Mrs. Drew had said her last line and the theatre itself had been left behind to scale and crumble miserably in a tangle of mean streets. A generation later, when the old lady's granddaughter made, in turn, her first appearance in Philadelphia, a voice from the gallery sent down a benison on her first frightened words. "Speak up, Ethel," the friendly voice said. "Don't be afraid. The Drews are all good actors."

Now in Philadelphia they are telling how only a few weeks ago, the great-granddaughter (still Ethel Barrymore) played beautifully in a play the girls in a convent there gave at Easter time. The great line goes on.

In his reminiscences published a few years ago, there was printed a little letter dashed off by his busy mother when he was a boy at school. It was written on a November day during the Civil War and ran in this wise:

My dear Son—I received yours of 9th inst. today. Tomorrow will be your birthday, my darling. You are ten years old tomorrow. All your family wish you many, many happy returns of the day. I can't send you any birthday present as you are so soon to come home. Sorry that the shoes are too large, but if you can get along till you come home, I will get you a pair to fit better. Of course you can take your sledge back with you. Take good care of yourself, and—don't cold early in the morning—don't waste time in dressing yourself. All send love. God bless you, dear. Your affectionate mother.

LOUISA DREW.

Drew's acting always, and never more so than in "The Law," had a bouquet, a flavor imparted to it by the kind of man who, though his was the most vagrant of all callings and he dwelt in a city that remembers nothing and has no attics, still had with him sixty years later when he came to write the book of his reminiscences, the letter his mother wrote him when he was ten years old.

Rules for Folk-Song Competition

Following the remarkable success of the Folk-Song Festival recently held at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec City, and with a view to encouraging interest in French-Canadian music and folk-songs, E. W. Beatty, chairman and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is offering prizes totalling a money aggregate of \$3,000 for the best musical compositions based on French-Canadian folk melodies or chansons populaires that are submitted up to December 15th next. The contest is open to all nations with the exception of two prizes aggregating \$500 which are confined to Canadian composers.

The first mentioned prize is of the amount of a thousand dollars and will be awarded to the winner in open international competition for a suite or tone poem based on French-Canadian folk melodies, for small orchestra not to exceed twenty-five instruments, and not to last more than thirty minutes. A similar prize, but divided into \$750 and \$250 as first and second prizes, is offered for a cantata introducing French-Canadian chansons populaires; the \$750 to be divided as follows: \$500 for music and \$250 for libretto; and the \$250 to be divided into \$150 for music and \$100 for libretto.

A prize of \$500 is offered for a suite based on French-Canadian folk melodies, for string quartette, not to last over twenty minutes. The above three prizes are open to international competition.

\$250 is offered as a prize for a group of arrangements of four French-Canadian chansons populaires for male voices.

\$250 is offered as a prize for a group of arrangements of four French-Canadian chansons populaires for mixed voices. These last two prizes are confined to Canadian composers.

Under the rules of the competition the works submitted must be original compositions and must not have been previously published or performed. Accompanying each manuscript should be a sealed envelope containing the name of the entrant and bearing on the outside the same motto as on the title page of the manuscript. Each manuscript must bear plainly marked on its title page a motto which shall not indicate the name or identity of the composer. The names of the judges will be announced as soon as possible. It is intended to perform the winning compositions at the Canadian Folk-Song Festival to be held at Quebec City in 1928, and though the organizers of that festival are not obligated to a performance of the prize-winning composition, the right of the first performance of these compositions is reserved for this festival without payment of performing rights. The compositions will, however, remain the property of the composers who will have the privilege of copyrighting the work and collecting royalties and performing right fees from sources other than that of the festival.

In regard to the cantata, its words may be in either French or English. There should be an accompaniment to

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Who enact an actual relationship when they appear as father and daughter in Sir John's greatest success, "The Burgomaster" at the Garrick Theatre. Press comments have been favorable toward Miss Muriel's ability on the stage and it is to be hoped that when Sir John returns to Toronto he will bring his daughter with him as leading-lady instead of Lady Harvey.

the Cantata for small orchestra and also arrangement for piano for purposes of rehearsal. The Cantata may or may not include parts for solo voices. The accompaniment may be for piano, organ or small orchestra. If the accompaniment is orchestral, an arrangement for the piano should be added at the foot of the score. Other things being equal, cantatas with orchestral accompaniment will be given the preference.

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Manuscripts must be submitted not later than December 15, 1927, to the Secretary, Canadian Folk-Song Festival, Room 324, Windsor Station, care Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal.

Note and Comment

THE Diamond Jubilee number of the Canadian Motion Picture Digest which has just come to hand, is a highly attractive volume and reflects great credit on the editorial capacity of Ray Lewis, editor of that Journal. In private life Mrs. Joshua Smith, wife of the well-known English artist resident in Toronto, Ray Lewis is a keen champion of the screen as a medium for education and entertainment and in her weekly magazine she comments with liveliness and candor on current film developments. This special issue contains many interesting articles on Confederation as well as the enlightening series of lectures on the film which were recently delivered at Harvard University by outstanding members of the film industry in connection with the opening of a Motion Picture Library by the Fogg Art Museum at that institution. The volume is handsomely illustrated with drawings by Joshua Smith and these include beside the reproduction of a splendid portrait of H.M. King George V., and also one of the editor, Ray

Lewis, striking portraits of His Honor, the Lt.-Governor of Ontario, Premier Ferguson, Hon. Vincent Massey, Mr. N. L. Nathanson, President of Canadian Famous Players, Joseph P. Kennedy who is associated with the motion picture course at Harvard, Will Hays, Marcus Loew, Adolph Zukor, William Fox, Harry Warner, Cecil B. DeMille, and other prominent figures of the cinema world.

In view of the fact that most of the films shown in Canada are American made, it is interesting to note the attitude taken by the Canadian Motion Picture Digest. In an editorial note, the editor says: "The Diamond Jubilee Number is proud of its opportunity to express its British spirit, through an industry which is becoming an international medium of contact. The Digest remains British, Canadian, despite its close affiliation with the industry of motion pictures; and through its services will endeavor to illustrate how international are the lessons and the purpose, the influence of the screen."

The Music Maker Singers, under the direction of Mr. J. Campbell McInnes, have been invited to provide a programme of music for the Governor-General's reception to the Prince of Wales at Ottawa on August 2nd.

THE great attraction at Shea's Hippodrome next week will be five famous Keith-Albee super vaudeville acts. The picture presentation will be "The Climbers" with Irene Rich. "The Climbers" is a thrilling love story of both Old Spain and New Spain. The background for the opening chapters is the Spain of the early nineteenth century, when the throne of King Ferdinand VII. was endangered by political intrigue. New Spain, Spain in America, with atmosphere of adventure unhampered by conventionalities yields the environment for later sequences. Miss Rich is seen as the Duchess of Arrogan, a lady whose popularity in the royal court causes her to be made the object of a conspiracy which culminates in her

banishment to New Spain. Forrest Stanley, who plays the leading male role, is used as the tool in the plot. Likewise a member of the Spanish nobility, his banishment to New Spain lays the structure for the plot unfolded in the new land of adventure and romance. Florella Fairbanks is seen in an important role. Others in the cast are Clyde Cook, Myrna Loy, Nigel Barrie, Martha Franklin and Dot Farley.

W. A. BRADY has found a remarkably fine substitute for Helen Hayes who last Spring decided not to continue with his revival of "What Every Woman Knows." Next season the role of Maggie Wylie will be played by the exquisite actress Patricia Collinge, one of the most gifted living exponents of roles calling for sensibility and refinement. Miss Collinge recently made a trial of the role as a guest star at Baltimore and scored an immense success. It is good news for the Western provinces that during the coming season "What Every Woman Knows" will be seen on the Canadian circuit from Winnipeg to Vancouver.

A CANADIAN actress who has been meeting with success on Broadway is Miss Blanch Tancock, of London, Ontario. During the past season Miss Tancock, who is a graduate of Haverford College and the University of Western Ontario, had a leading role in "Granite," the play by Clemence Dane which was produced by the Laboratory Theatre. Concerning her work in this production Stephen Rathbun wrote in the New York "Sun": "That the acting was so successful was due largely to the efforts of Miss Blanch Tancock, the beautiful leading woman, who as Judith proved that she has a successful professional career awaiting her. She is recommended herewith to the attention of Broadway managers."

F. ZIEGFELD'S long deferred production of "Show Boat" probably will have the honor of opening Erlanger's Theatre in West Forty-fourth Street, which is now complete—the theatre that is not West Forty-fourth street, which always seems able to find room for one more playhouse. If it waits for "Show Boat" the new Erlanger monument apparently will have to postpone its inaugural until fairly late in the fall; for Mr. Ziegfeld will be kept busy with his imminent "Follies" even for a few weeks after its premiere early in August and five or six weeks will be required to make "Show Boat" ready. The date of presentation is tentatively set for the first week in October. Marilyn Miller's vehicle will be brought in after the Ferber-Hammerstein-Kern music drama some time around Thanksgiving, perhaps. What theatre Miss Miller will play in depends on a great many things.

BEATRICE LILLIE. It is rumored, may be seen in New York before so very long in the revue, "One Dam Thing After Another," which is now diverting London. It, too, is the work of the Fields-Rodgers-Hart trio, who since their undergraduate days at Columbia, when they wrote variety shows together, have collaborated on such successes as "The Garrick Gaieties," "Dearest Enemy," "The Girl Friend" and "Peggy Ann." Miss Lillie

again will be under the management of Charles Dillingham next season, and that producer is willing to star her in "One Dam Thing After Another" if she so desires. She is now in London looking over the production Charles B. Cochrane, who put the show on there, is a good friend of Dillingham's and will be happy to let him have the American rights for the asking. Should Miss Lillie find the vehicle not to her humor she will appear in a comedy

without music for Mr. Dillingham. Meanwhile the direction of the wind is indicated by the fact that Clifton Webb already has been engaged to support the English comedienne. Since it might be inferred that Mr. Dillingham expects to paint the Lillie in a musical, Webb, by the by, has a new dancing partner, recently discovered. She is Doris Carson, daughter of the comedian, James B. Carson.



The Actual Room used for the Confederation Day Broadcast

Pictured above is the room in the House of Commons, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, which was converted into a temporary broadcasting studio for the Confederation Day Broadcast of Historic speeches and music.

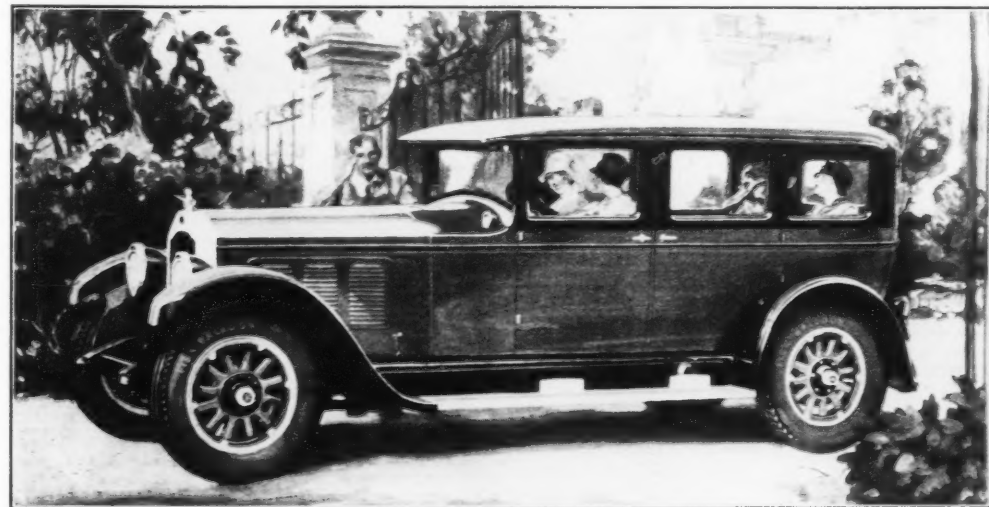
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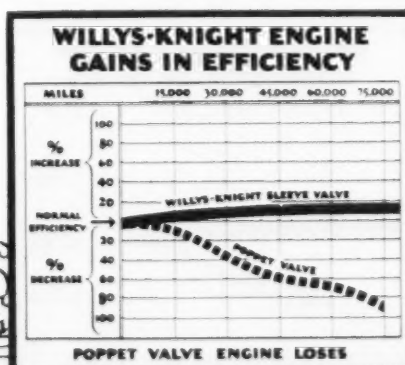
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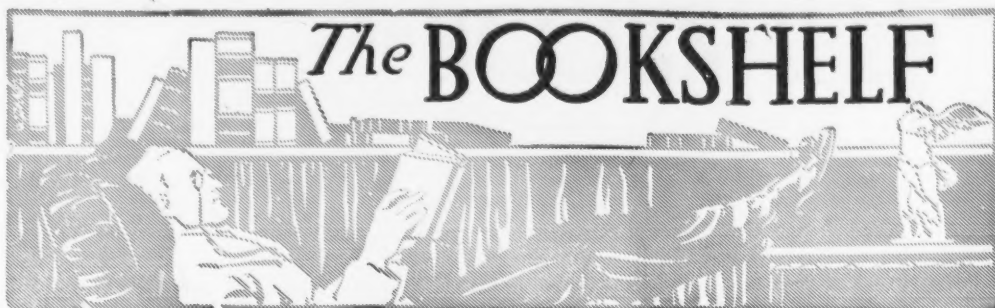
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LOVERS OF WISDOM

"The Story of Philosophy" by Will Durant; Irwin & Gordon, Toronto; 589 pages; illustrated with 20 full-page plates; \$5.

THE expository faculty differs radically from the creative, but may equally merit the name of genius; and it is because Dr. Durant has ability of this sort, amounting to genius, that he has made his outline of speculative thought, from the Greeks to the Americans—James and Dewey—one of the most widely read books of the past year. Philosophy is an impressive word, and rightly, since it means love of wisdom; but it has become a love of a word, and that is mere superstition. The chief merit of Dr. Durant's book is that he has stripped the word of awe: in his hands the subject becomes a friendly and fascinating one; and while the "average reader" learns to quote Hegel and Aristotle understandingly, he comes to lose his dread of the great thinkers, through knowledge of their personalities.

Some indeed have criticized the book as being more of a story of the philosophers than of their ideas. It is true that the more interesting incidents in their lives find plenty of room in the exposition of their several doctrines, and that this lightens the book and gives it story value. But these anecdotes are not there merely to keep the audience good-natured; they show the various backgrounds out of which these dominant ideas emerged; and how the thinkers were influenced by the conditions of their times especially the state of current political institutions and the physical sciences.

Above all, Dr. Durant's exposition reveals the secret that the philosophers differed as much in nature and habits as other men; that there is not a regular profession of philosophy, fairly uniform like dentistry; and that the philosopher is not necessarily a studious recluse, and generally he is not a college professor. William James taught at Harvard, and Socrates, Plato and Aristotle taught in the more haphazard way of ancient Greece in the streets of Athens; but Bacon was a practical politician, and Voltaire a hard-working novelist and playwright and a renowned wit, who was led to philosophy mainly by the political condition of France. Spinoza and Nietzsche were recluses, and gave themselves up to thinking out problems to the finish; the latter only finished some of the problems, the others finished him, he died insane.

Others—professors of philosophy, chiefly—scuffed at the notion of any one presenting the world's most powerful reasoning for the past 2,500 years in a way that the ordinary man could understand without simplifying everything to the point of distortion; and many of these persons were avowedly laying in wait to ridicule Durant's book; but we don't hear very much from them—at least, not against the book; several have praised it.

And it is praiseworthy. The author does not claim to cover all aspects of the system or contribution of any one of his philosophers; but he does seek to present the central and chief

ideas, and distinguishing views held by these men, and he does so in a marvellously lucid way. That is where his genius comes in. His pages are quite comprehensible to any mature mind of average intelligence; and at the same time, when the reader is through, he has something more than a few catch-phrases and a smattering. He has not learned all about philosophy, but he has the rudiments. And if Schopenhauer and Bergson have been to him merely mysterious names, his own mental outlook will probably have been



DR. WILL DURANT
Whose "Story of Philosophy" has sold in the neighborhood of 200,000 copies in a few months. His publishers, Simon and Schuster, merely accepted the manuscript because they were fond of their old professor.

widened materially. For some men are Hegelians, without knowing it, and the notions of Bertrand Russell will lead them into strange territory, while others will be amazed to find that mentally they are Athenians still, and the main currents of European thought have missed them. Nor will this be surprising since the doctrines of Aristotle held the western world mentally static for more than a thousand years. The book therefore serves as a pleasant challenge to the reader to formulate his own ideas about the universe and man's place in it.

In so far as Dr. Durant himself puts anything into the book beyond his wonderful explanations, and capacity to organize all this disparate material into a coherent narrative, it is his belief that science and philosophy go hand in hand—the one supplying the data, the raw material, the other the understanding of the data so that men may see what the data leads to. That is why the author says that, between them, science is the dull, dry subject, and philosophy the live, romantic one, and in his hands this is surely so.

A GUIDE TO MODERN MUSIC
"Music: Classical, Romantic and Modern" by Eaglefield Hull; Dent, Toronto; 473 pages; copiously illustrated with photographs of composers; \$3.

FOR an intensive education in music from a single volume, Dr. Eaglefield offers a wonderful course. His book is really an outline of music,

with special reference to modern compositions. He begins at the beginning, with rudimentary instruction on sound, and a definition of musical terms such as the totally ignorant person needs. He then sketches the development of music, by means of giving brief biographies of the greatest composers, and showing what effect the work of each had upon the art as a whole. Then there are general discussions—chapters on "Nationality in Music," "Wit and Satire," "The New Choralism" and "The Mystical and Physical Aspects of Sound"—and thus one is taken right through to the Negro "Spirituals," which close the book proper, but after that are appendices on "British Folk-Songs," and "Biographical Notes on Composers." Finally, there is an extended list of phonograph records the author recommends for a permanent library, through which the student may familiarize himself with the best compositions of each kind and era.

A great deal of the information, given so compactly, will prove of use to professional musicians; and students of music will find the author's discussions stimulating and informative. It is quite amazing that this quantity of material could be packed into a book of medium size, without the text becoming a mere succession of dry facts. For all the condensation, however, the work is quite readable in the main, and many portions take on the quality of popular lectures.

Strangely enough, the author states in his Preface that he made the book for his own pleasure. Books written thus irresponsibly are usually whimsical and personal; this one is impersonal in the extreme, and so carefully planned and so useful that one would have thought Dr. Eaglefield had decided beforehand exactly what uses the book was to have, and wrote for the specific purpose of enlightening the largest possible number of readers upon the largest possible number of phases of music.

WHY KNIGHTS LEAVE COURT
"The King's Henchman" by Edna St. Vincent Millay; Musson, Toronto; 132 pages; \$2.25.

IT IS rather odd that the two long American narrative poems about which most has been heard this year are both stories of England in the long ago. Both are American only by reason of the nationality of their authors. Both, too—and this is a coincidence—are tales of the betrayal of kings for the sake of women by men specially entrusted with their care. Edwin Arlington Robinson has long been interested in the Arthurian cycle, to which he has added materially through his interpretations of those dramas. In 1921, when I reviewed his "Lancelot," I was struck with the completeness of the absorption of his interest in the great Round Table Knight's affair with Queen Guinevere; and now, in "Tristram" he treats much the same theme when he tells of the love between Iselt, intended bride of the King of Cornwall, and the knight commissioned to conduct her across the sea from Brittany for the wedding.

Miss Millay's story is of that Eadgar, Edgar, who was the first King of all England, and who sent his foster-brother and most trusted friend, Aethelwold, into Devonshire to find Aelfrida, daughter of Ordgar, Thane of Devon, and, if she were fair, to woo her in the King's name. Aethelwold is a mighty warrior, inexperienced where women are concerned; and Aelfrida is so fair that Aethelwold marries the girl himself, sending word to the King that she is not fit for a royal mate. After living together several months, they are surprised by a visit from Eadgar, who is broken-hearted at the knowledge of his friend's faithlessness. Aethelwold kills himself, not only because he is ashamed, but because in the final scene his bride proves herself unworthy of the love he has bestowed on her.

The rhythms of Miss Millay's lines run, as always, with an easy grace, and her whole tragedy is imbued with the art that conceals art. Several of the lyrics are quite charming, and the scene in which Eadgar and Aethelwold pledge each other—"Wassail," "Drink Hale!"—is effective.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

THE CONTEMPORARY LEFT WING OF LITERATURE
 "Transition: Essays on Contemporary Literature" by Edwin Muir; Viking Press, New York; 218 pages; \$2.
 ONE may be permitted to balk at the thought of a book of essays on contemporary literature, but Edwin Muir's volume is a masterpiece of literary criticism. It is a book of the greatest use as interpretative introductions to the work of some present-day writers, who have varied more widely, on the whole, from the



EDWIN MUIR
 Young British critic, who speaks eloquently on behalf of the younger literary rebels in "Transition," reviewed today.

standards of yesterday than authors care to, or dare to. Illuminating indeed is his contrast between Huxley and Joyce, beginning:
 The difference in quality between Mr. Joyce's work and Mr. Huxley's is very suggestive. Superficial resemblances there are many; both writers are irreligious, both are disillusioned, both are ironical; and the temper of the age is all three. Yet the difference between Mr. Joyce's quality and Mr. Huxley's is infinite. It may be indicated broadly by saying that while Mr. Huxley's disillusionment is a thing which, with trifling variations, may be found among half the writers in London and Paris, Mr. Joyce's is not. Mr. Huxley's novels, in spite of admirable qualities, a graceful style, wit, remarkable tact in avoiding the worse, belong to the literature of fashion. A change of mood would take half their appositeness from them. . . . If Mr. Huxley is our best example of the fashionable writer, and Mr. Joyce of the writer expressing the age by an uncompromising opposition to it, there is another figure equally significant as a writer of escape. Mr. Lawrence is the grand example in our age of the power of escape. He has scoured the globe to find some order of life sufficiently primitive to be the antithesis of contemporary Europe; and he has written violently against almost every modern form of thought and feeling.
 It will be seen that Mr. Muir is most concerned with those figures who appear most strange. He has chapters on T. S. Eliot, Virginia Woolf, Stephen Hudson, Robert Graves and Lytton Strachey. For these he claims the distinction of being the most important writers of our age, because, being to some extent outside the time spirit, and in revolt against it, they mirror the age, as those writers who are in complete mental and emotional conformity with current conventions cannot do. The same condition, that to Mr. Muir, makes them important writers, prevents their being easily understood, and therefore popular ones. Mr. Muir's book should help to bring about a better understanding of their aims and methods. He writes with commendable brevity, discussing merely the essential and distinguishing characteristics of each.

BAD MAN IN HOLLYWOOD
 "Jarnegan" by Jim Tully; Irwin & Gordon, Toronto; 266 pages; \$2.

MR. TULLY, author of "Beggars of Life", and himself an expatriate, has lately spent some time at the headquarters of the American moving picture industry, with the result that he has undertaken to show, in a story, the sort of man that succeeds there. The picture may be faithful. It is not a sweet tale, and confirms the worst suspicions the most prudish person has entertained about that reputed sink of iniquity.
 This Jarnegan was a bill-poster, who fought a non-union bill-poster to the finish—pounded him to death with his fists. For that, he was sentenced to seven years of which he served two and a half before being pardoned. Arriving in Los Angeles, he first works at digging a drain at \$2 a day, but soon finds it is easier to work as an actor at \$10 a day, and speedily becomes the principal director in the studios. He has strength and imagination, and no scruples. He loves women and whiskey and gets plenty of both—enough to kill any man less powerfully built.
 As an artistic accomplishment Tully has succeeded in making his lustful brute live. The impact of the book is a shock. It should be added that his method is the one of extreme realism. Jarnegan's language is blue to the best of my memory and belief it

is the most obscene diction to be found in any American work of fiction. His foul talk is sometimes picturesque; but foul is the only word for it, and the many readers who are repelled by excessive coarseness had better leave it alone.

William Arthur Deane
 Literary Notes

WE REGRET to note the death of Charles Muir at Victoria, July 5, 27. Had he lived he would have been 49 in September. It is a happy circumstance that he lived to see the collected edition of his works, recently noticed here, and unfortunate that he was not awarded the Lorne Pierce Gold Medal, which his distinguished services to Canadian literature merited.

ON JULY 1st Major Elliott White McFougal Grider died at Memphis, Tennessee. Major Grider is the author of "Nocturnal Militaire," and editor of "War Birds." His chum, Grider, was the "Unknown" aviator, whose diary was used in "War Birds." He had distinguished himself in the British Royal Flying Corps before his death. The money was Mrs. Grider's share of the proceeds of the book, which she will use for the support of her two children.

MRS. ELINOR MORHAUNT has met with a serious accident in the little hill-village of St. Paul in Savoy where she makes her home when she is not voyaging off far-away coasts in some "Venture Ship," or staying in her Chelsea flat. It seems a little ironical that one who has travelled in most of the out-of-the-way and dangerous places of the world should break her leg in one of the most peaceful and secluded spots in Europe, through the sudden slamming of her own front door. But Mrs. Morhaunt is peculiarly unlucky; she has three times broken her leg and always in the most trivial accidents at home. Her departure for East Africa where she was going this week to visit her son in Kenya Colony is naturally postponed for some time to come. I have heard that she intends to occupy this enforced idleness with a book about the charming old medieval village where she is living.

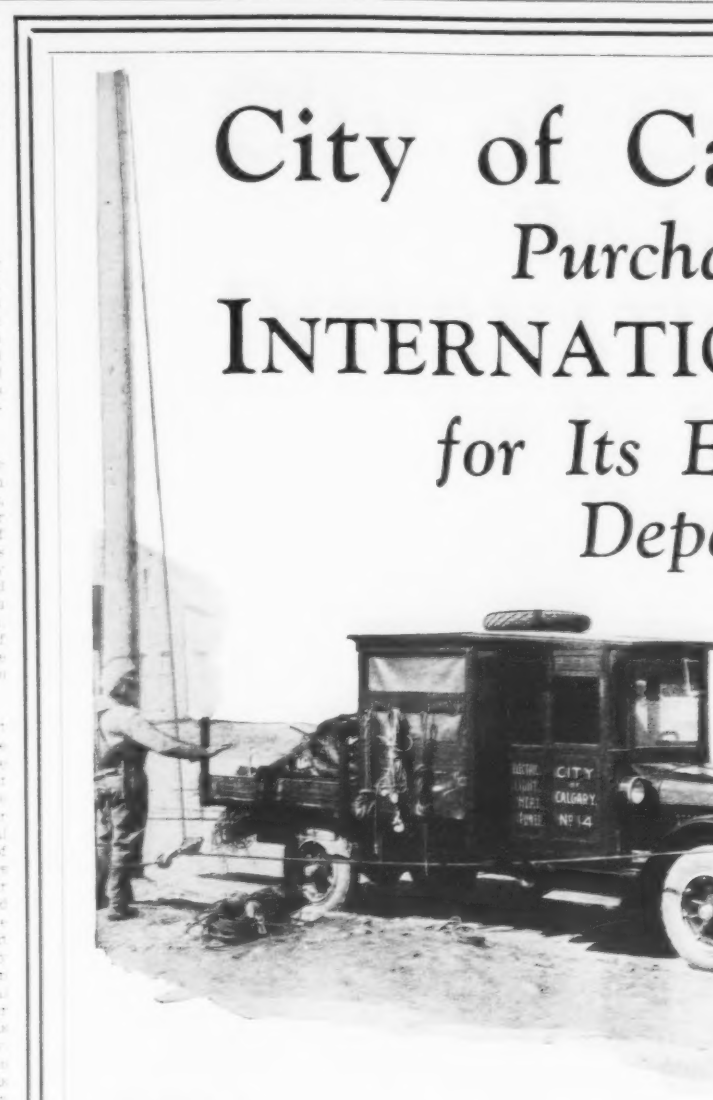
A PUBLISHING romance is disclosed in the story of "Trader Horn," the fourth book selected by the Literary Guild for its subscribers. It is a "novel" book by an author 72 years old, who wrote it in a "jazz house" or cheap municipal boarding house in South Africa. Nearly sixty years ago Alfred Atterbury "Horn," a rosy-cheeked English boy, went out to the Congo seeking adventure and a fortune. He wandered up rivers as white man's eyes had seen before. He became a hunter and a gambler. He had found out strange secrets that had him deep in the summer heart of Africa. He had found adventures beyond his dreams. He had won gold but he was no financier and the gold vanished. When over 70 he was a pedlar in Johannesburg, making a precarious living hawking kitchen utensils from door to door, and sleeping in the dormitory with vagrants. One day he called on the novelist, Ethelred Lewis, who saw in him a "lonely hero come alive" and got him to write his memoirs. At the end of six months his book was done, and he was introduced to John Galsworthy, who supplies an introduction in which he says it is "a gorgeous book, more full of sheer stings than any you are likely to come across in a day's march among the bookshops wherever you may be. I never prophesy, but I wager that this book will be read by countless readers with gusto as great as I felt myself." His publishers, Simon & Schuster, New York, anticipate that "Zarnies" book will ensure the old man from want for the rest of his days.

PULITZER WINNER TELLS OF FINDING THEM
 In a letter to his publishers, Paul Green, the young University instructor from North Carolina, tells how he first came upon the idea for his prize-winning play, "In Abraham's Bosom." In "Abraham's Bosom" is the story of a half-educated North Carolina negro boy and of his efforts to improve the condition of the negroes around him. The tragedy in the play lies in Abraham McCrean's ultimate frustration.

Mr. Green writes "I think the suggestion of the play Abraham came to me about ten years ago, when an old neighbor told me the story of a North Carolina negro boy who got his start by getting his mother to buy him a 'Yiffant' and accepting a shortened week's ration for a period of time as payment. (In those days of turpentine rations for negroes and other hands consisted of three pounds of corn meal, four pounds of meat, a peck of black-and-white peas, and a quart of molasses per week. So when Abe in the play, is on short rations to pay for his



IRVIN S. COBB
 From a woodcut by Bertrand Zadig. Mr. Cobb's latest effort in humor is entitled "Some United States" (Doran, Toronto).



IN the accompanying illustration is shown a Model SF-36 International Harvester 1-ton motor truck recently purchased by the City of Calgary, Alberta, for use by its electric light department. The truck has a wheel base of 150 inches, and is specially equipped for re-construction work. A crew of eight to nine men work with this truck, and protection for these men in inclement weather is afforded by a large special cab shown. The equipment includes a 2000-lb. pull capstan winch and various necessary tools, pole poles, pole-line hardware, first-aid kit and rubber protection mats, all of which are kept in suitable lockers. Six to eight heavy conductors may be pulled in at one time and poles may be easily raised into position by means of the winch. Transformers weighing 8,000 to 9,000 lbs. may also be lifted to the top of the poles by the winch. The truck is provided with 32 x 6 pneumatic tires, both front and rear.

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- Canadian National Electric Ry.
- Chatham Hydro System, Chatham, Ont.
- City of Regina, Health Dept.
- City of Regina, Electric Dept.
- City of Regina, Public Utilities Commission, Regina, Ont.
- Public Utilities Commission, London, Ont.
- Quebec City, Public Works Dept.
- Quebec City, Roads, Quebec, Que.
- Quebec Power, Quebec, Que.
- Quebec Southern Power Corp., Montreal.
- Sarnia Hydro Commission, Sarnia, Ont.
- Sask. Govt. Telephone, Regina.
- Shawinigan Water & Power Co., Montreal.

The City of Calgary purchased a 1-ton Model S International Harvester speed truck about five years ago, which is used by the service department of the Calgary Municipal Street Railway. The truck is equipped with tower for working on overhead lines. Satisfactory service obtained from this truck greatly influenced the city authorities to decide on the additional International described above.

Write to any of our 18 Company-owned branches, or to the address below for complete information concerning the full line of International Trucks. Capacities range from 4-ton to 5-ton.

books, it means that he more than likely gave up his mind to pay the Ontario.
 "There is no original of Abraham except an ideal and composite one. His failure as educator is not an unreal conclusion. I think in view of what has actually happened in the southern states, where, until recently the following statements had an almost automatic validity: 'Educate a negro and you'd just as well kill him.' Educate a nigger and you lose a good plough hand. 'An educated nigger is most enough to hang.' Yes, we have generally put down here that the nigger-like products of the negro were made more dangerous by education. And so with this class of mind around us. It is no wonder that poor Abraham McCrean should be misunderstood. True there was as much prejudice in his own heart as in his environment but with a fair environment he would have come through."

Books Received
 "The American Republic" by Douglas Woodruff (Museum Toronto, 1926). The most popular at present of the "Today and Tomorrow" series is "Plato's American Republic," which has passed through three editions, is the clearest and most accurate, as it is the subtlest criticism of American civilization. For wit—sheer dexterity in picking up point after point—Brinkley's "Helen of Troy" is not in it with this little hand-book by Woodruff.
 "Baby's Daily Exercises" by Edward Theodore Wilkes (McClelland & Stewart Toronto, Illustrated \$1). This little book brings the daily down within reach of the infant. Of course, the mother or nurse has to do most of the manipulations of the limbs for the child, but in the pictures the baby seems to be enjoying it as a game. While babies should not be handled very much, it is very good for them to have a few minutes every day of pretty strenuous fun; it helps them to get the use of their bodies quicker. Dr. Wilkes of New York gives detailed instructions in this book for working a baby's muscles into shape. In the pictures a woman is shown with the child, but many fathers would find the exercises a convenient form for their daily play with the child.
 "Treasure by Island" by E. E. MacKay (Samuel French, 25 West 4th St., New York, paper, 50c). This is the one-act play that won the J. O. E. competition for 1926. It is now printed in the usual form for actors' use in productions of the play on the stage.
 "The Belated Reckoning" by Phyllis Bottomo (Collins, London, 12s). Novel

of a Spanish woman of 41 who had had a experience of life went to Sicily where she found a Scotch husband chasing his American bride, took a hand in affairs with great resolution, had some adventures and was a husband for several very much of a romance.
 "Monsieur Mame" by M. J. J. (Allen Toronto, 12s). Adventure story of Silvestre in the Philippines. Involves gun-running and the illegal sale of arms and munitions to the native chief. Dances, fights, the tender ministrations of a lovely native girl and that sort of thing.
 "The Hope of the West" by August Hopkinson (Macmillan, Toronto, 12s). A story of a young man's life in the West. His book is in its 2nd edition. Its nature is indicated by the chapter headings: "How I became a cowboy," "How I became a prospector," "The Battle Between Socialism and Capitalism," "The Fallacy of Karl Marx," "How Socialism Ruins Trade Unions," etc.
 "A Tale of Yesterday" by Dorothy Spence (Doran, Toronto, 12s). The author is now singing "Lonesome" in Italy. Her story which is set around a young man's life in the West, is about an ambitious young American, who began her career with journalism, then went into the West, and finally into the world of the West. It is a very nice story and a very proper one. She speaks temptation, romance, pure falls in love and gets married.
 "The Small Bachelor" by P. G. Wodehouse (McClelland & Stewart Toronto, 12s). Mr. Wodehouse's reputation for being funny at any and all times is now extended to cover the creation of George Finch. Nothing need be said beyond the fact that "The Small Bachelor" has each and every one of the characteristics of each and every one of Mr. Wodehouse's previous stories — news that will rejoice the hearts of the multitude of his admirers. No professional humorist of our time is holding his public more consistently.
 "The Rat" by Phyllis Bottomo (Doran, Toronto, 12s). This story, made from the play by Ivor Novello and Constantine Costello, is an entertaining tale of the Paris underworld. The Rat is a pick-pocket and bad egg generally. But he has a foster sister for whom he feels a chivalric love, and in protecting her from the dangers that threaten her life, the Rat becomes a gallant hero. I have no doubt that under its sentimental gloss, a true picture of Apache life is presented.
 "Adieu on the Coast of Bohemia" by a Bachelor who can't bear them (Irwin & Gordon, Toronto, 12s). A funny book at the expense of infants and their parents. Illustrated in color. The following is an example of the jokes:

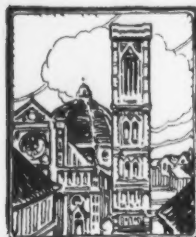
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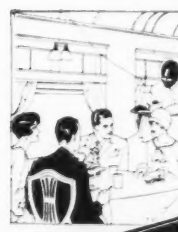
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MANY people in these days are like the Psalmist in wishing to lift up their eyes unto the hills. In all ages mountains have had a fascination for the people of the earth. Early races worshipped upon hills or looked to the mountains as the dwelling places of their deities. In these days the mountains have an increasing lure for all classes who are in a position to make the necessary trip to reach them, and in Canada we are indeed fortunate in having mountain scenery which in variety and extent cannot be surpassed anywhere.



THE WINNER OF THE DIAMOND SCULLS, 1927
Lee, of Worcester College, Oxford, who to his own surprise beat Joseph Wright Jr. in the race for the Diamond Sculls at Henley, by a fluke, after the latter had led all the way. Lee had on the previous day shown his prowess as a "dark horse" by beating Beresford, three-times winner of the trophy.

The Rocky Mountains with the Selkirk and Coast Mountains form a veritable mountaineer's paradise. Its extent is so great as to provide fresh trails and deeper thrills each season for those who have the hardihood year after year to seek out the secrets of the hills. Many of these adventurous playgrounds have been mapped by the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, and very excellent maps are available. Some of these maps of park areas have been issued in co-operation with the Canadian National Parks Branch of the Department, and may be obtained from either office. Other map series which may be obtained from the Topographical Survey comprise the inter-provincial boundary map sheets extending from the United States border to the crossing of the Railway at Yellowhead Pass, with other sheets north of this being issued from time to time, the Banff, Donald and Calgary sheets of the Sectional Map of Canada in the new revised series, and the Lake Louise and Kamloops sheets of the National Topographic Series. Indexes of any of these series and information as to prices of the maps will be gladly furnished upon application to the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Naples Restorations

THE King of Italy honored with his presence the recent works of restoration, in Naples and its environs. A great festival was held on the occasion of his visit, and this time was chosen for the formal opening of the work of excavation at Herculaneum, which is expected to yield such rich additions to the story of Roman art and history.

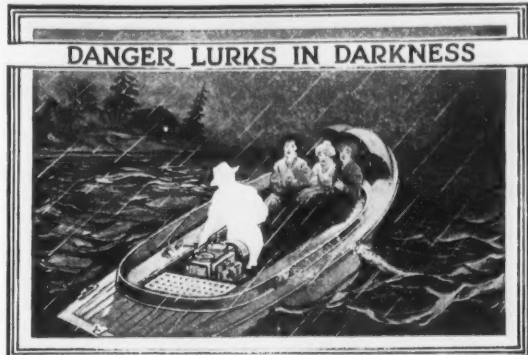
To the Cave of the Cumaean sibyl, long a dangerous and difficult spot to enter, choked up with masses of rock and debris, a gallery, twenty-five metres in height, allows easy access. The cavern presents an aspect of unexpected grandeur and impressiveness, corresponding perfectly to the description which Virgil gives of it in the VIth Book of the *Aeneid*. A great deal of material has been found which has fallen from the temple of Apollo, though the connecting way between this temple and the Cave has not yet been opened. It is known, however, that there was a close relation between the cult of Apollo and that of the Sibyl.

All this region is rich in archaeological surprises. At Baiae not only the earth but also the sea is revealing secrets of antiquity. Several years ago, the remains of a villa came to light in which were statues and fragments, among them being a representation of an Amazon, and a head of Aesculapius.

At the same time, the work in Pompeii goes steadily on, and the new cleared space, and the whole of the *Via dell' Abbondanza* is now open to the public. Professor Maiuri, the Superintendent of the excavation,

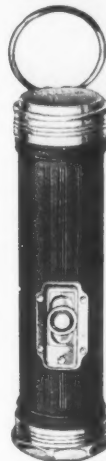
is now proposing to uncover the street or road which runs parallel to this.

In Naples, itself, the museum, one of the most interesting in the world, has now been restored and made safe from the dangers that threatened its foundations. Here are thirty rooms, well lighted and arranged, where are being grouped together all the statues and wonderful finds once hidden under the earth of the near-by territory. Here is the magnificent collection of bronzes, of Pompeian frescoes, of weapons, and objects in



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would never lead you into this!



Picture the situation! Out on the lake, black clouds rolling up, thunder rumbling—the engine stops, the boat drifts with the wind—rocks ahead. You fumble around the engine, trying the while to soothe the fears of the party. What would you pay at that moment for an Eveready Flashlight?

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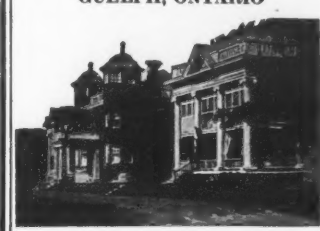
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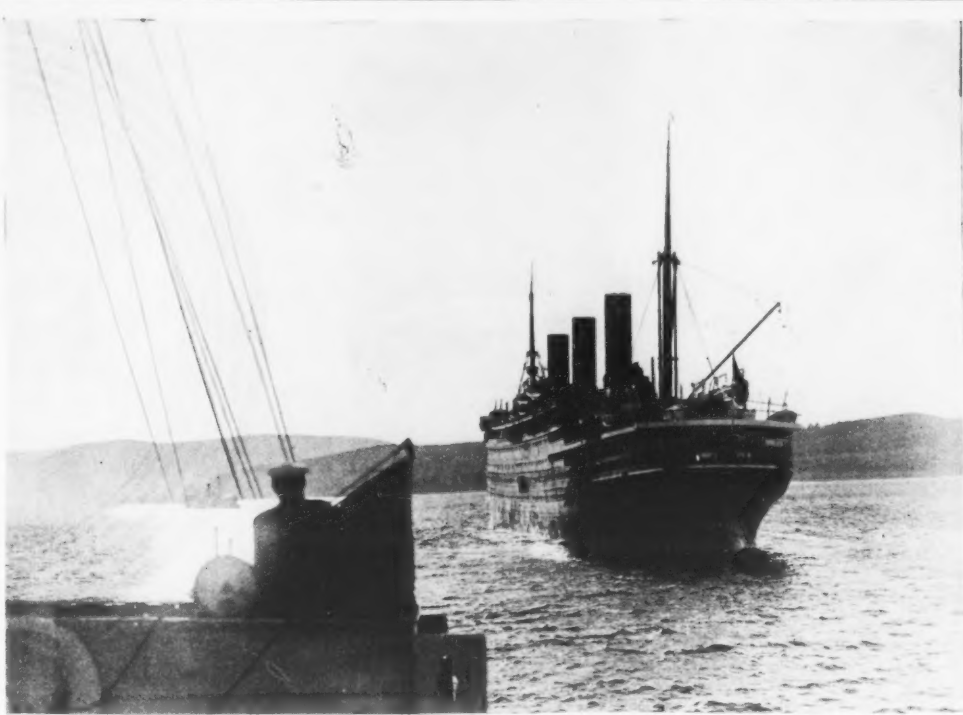
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The C.P.R. Steamship "Empress of Australia" which will bring H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain, to Canada at the end of this month to personally convey Great Britain's congratulations on the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation.

England Crowded

ENGLAND and Wales make up the most densely populated country in the world, according to report now published by the Government Office midway between the last census and the next one. The number of inhabitants shown by the figures for 1921 is 250.6 per square kilometer (compared with 61.0 in Scotland and 152.7 in the United Kingdom). Belgium, the closest rival, with 245.2, the Netherlands with 200.7, Japan with 151.3 Germany (post-war boundaries) with 125.0, are the only other countries of the world with over 100 inhabitants per square kilometer, the London "Economist" points out in its summary of census revelations. The density of population has steadily increased since the beginning of the nineteenth century, and its growth has been associated with a corresponding increase in urbanization, concerning which we read:

"In 1921, 79.3 per cent. of the population lived in urban districts, as against 78.1 per cent. in 1911, 77.0 per cent. in 1901, and 72.0 per cent. in 1891. The pace of urbanization is shown by the proportions of persons massed in cities of various sizes. It is true that in the twelve largest cities, with populations of over 250,000 each, the proportion of the total population was practically unchanged, being 25.4 per cent. in 1911 and 25.5 per cent. in 1921; but in the 34 towns with 100,000 to 250,000 inhabitants the proportion increased from 12.6 per cent. in 1911 to 13.6 per cent. in 1921, in the 55 towns with 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants the proportion increased from 9.9 per cent. to 10.2 per cent., and in the 157 towns with 20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants the proportion increased from 12.8 per cent. to 13.1 per cent. Study of the rates of growth of towns of different sizes suggests that a figure in the neighborhood of between 50,000 and 100,000 roughly marks the limit of optimum aggregation, and that, in more recent years, the rate of increase in the smaller towns appears to have been relatively higher, and that of the larger towns relatively lower, than before. 'This tendency,' states the Report, 'is probably associated with the changes in the organization of industry which are gradually being brought about by factors tending to the dispersion rather than the concentration of population, such as the recent development in transport, the increasing use of electrical power, which can be transmitted over long distances with comparative economy, the necessity of providing workers with more adequate houses and healthier environment; so that the most effective concentration of individuals in urban units may in the future be a diminishing one and the decline in the rate of growth set in earlier than it has in the past.'

The census total of population numbers 37,886,699 persons, of whom 18,075,239 were males and 19,811,460 females; the excess of females over males being larger now both absolutely and relatively than ever before. "The Economist" also notes that along with the net loss of inhabitants is a general aging of the population, the average age being 30.6 years in 1921, as compared with 28.6 in 1911 and 26.2 in 1881. "Although the total population is the largest ever recorded, the increase in the population between 1911 and 1921, which amounted to 1,816,000 persons, is smaller than that between any two censuses since the Napoleonic wars, and the rate of increase, which was 4.93 per cent., is the smallest in the census records. The retarded growth of the population reflects the influence of the war both in the increased number of deaths and in the decreased number of births—for, although the

decline in the birth-rate was partly due to other causes, and had begun well before 1914, the war greatly accentuated it." Few people would realize until the census statistics are seen, says "The Economist," that less than two-fifths of the occupied population were engaged in manufacture, only a little over one-half in fishing, agriculture, mining and quarrying and manufacturing combined, and over one-fifth in transport

and communications, and commerce and finance." Crowding produces the major problems of this era; "so great a population can obviously never be fed by the produce of so limited a territory, or, at least, not fed at present standards of living." Allied to this crowding in space is crowding in time; the people live longer, and this greater longevity forces us to care most particularly for the education, training, and health of the nation.

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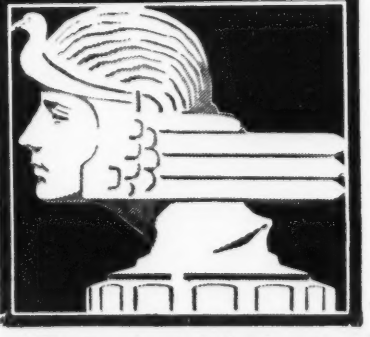
A potential 80 miles an hour means an actual 45 to 60 of incomparable smoothness, quietness and "sweetness". And an ease of guidance and control so effortless as to seem mere sleight-of-hand.

Perhaps the revelation that comes to the motorist upon his first trip in a Challenger Safety Stutz may best be suggested by this significant fact: At 60 miles per hour the throttle is only about half-open.

This distinguished performance is assured every Challenger owner by the power that backs up the Stutz Speed Guaranties, and that has brought to the Safety Stutz nearly 80% of all

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Beyond Our Senses

THERE are about us things that we cannot see, hear or smell. For such is the constitution of our eyes, ears and nose. If these organs were differently constituted the world remaining the same would seem different to us. This interesting situation is discussed by Charles Nordman in "Le Matin" (Paris). He writes:

"It is said that in certain German towns police officers have been furnished with ingenious devices that enable them to communicate with neighboring posts without the knowledge of malefactors. These are simply whistles that emit, not sounds, but ultra-sounds. These are waves produced, like sounds, by mechanical vibration, but with a frequency too rapid to be heard by our ears. Ultra-sounds are thus inaudible. It is thus possible for a post provided with proper receivers to perceive ultra-sounds produced at some distance by an 'ultra-whistle' without any one else hearing them.

"This is not the first time that radiations, not perceptible to the unaided senses, have been utilized for secret communication. During the war numerous plans of this sort were devised. Not to speak of the Hertzian waves used in wireless, which are themselves not directly perceptible by the senses, there have been notably used in this way the infra-red rays, or so-called 'heat-rays', and the ultra-violet rays, both invisible and perceptible only through the agency of special receivers, thermoelectric for the former and photographic or fluorescent for the latter.

"But the infra-red and ultra-violet rays are propagated only in straight lines, or nearly so. They cannot be made to penetrate walls or turn corners. Ultra-sounds, however, because their waves are longer, can avoid obstacles and pass through them, like wireless waves, or like real sounds. They thus may furnish a valuable means of secret signaling.

"In fact, our senses are tiny receptacles of very small dimensions, not adapted to hold all the vibratory riches of the surrounding universe. An interesting tale, *à la Wells*, could be written—or several of them—about imaginary men provided with sense organs whose limits of action were different from ours.

"If our ears were sensitive to ultra-sounds and not to sounds, we should hear—if I may use the word—the ultra-whistles of the German police-men. If they were sensitive to 'infra-sounds'—that is to mechanical waves slower than the lowest audible sounds, we should perceive at a distance the swaying of trees in the wind, the oscillations of barometric pressure and the slow movements of the earth beneath our feet.

"If our eyes were sensitive to the infra-red rays, we should see and discern at a distance, even in the dark, other men and animals, and we could even distinguish many objects which emit only the heat-rays of the spectrum.

"If our retinae were directly sensitive to the Hertzian waves, life would become insupportable; for because of the formidable mixture of waves that incessantly traverse the atmosphere, we should live in chaos of sensation. We should have to blind ourselves to get any peace, or shut ourselves up in metal closets—metal being opaque to electric radiation. We should see a revival of the medieval knights in their steel shells!

"But if we could perceive the X-rays, and those alone, then indeed would the aspect of the universe become fantastic. In full daylight we should no longer see the sun; we should not suspect its existence from direct evidence. And in the darkened sky, we should see only certain of the stars and nebulae—those that send us the mysterious celestial X-rays of which we have recently been hearing.

"All in appearance. The Universe is to us only what we are to it. So to endure it, if not to love it, we must have interposed between us and it the modifying screen of sense-perception."

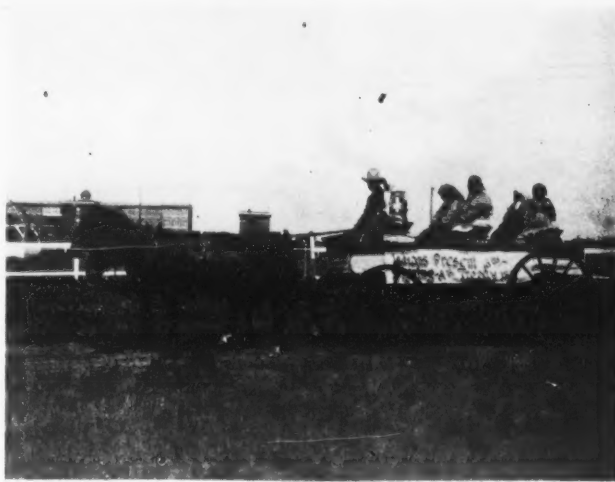
SUMMER TIME SPLENDOR OF PACIFIC COAST ATTRACTS HOST OF TOURISTS

Summer tours to the West are the vogue. More people are planning a trip for this time of the year than ever before and the Pacific Coast and Alaska seem the favorite destination. The Coast cities—Vancouver and Victoria—are at their finest; the boat trips through the Scenic Seas from Vancouver to Prince Rupert and Alaska were never more enjoyable. From the ships the view of mountains, of cliffs, of glaciers and forests prove an unending source of novel entertainment.

You will never forget Alaska, "Land of the Midnight Sun," with its vivid scenery, its sparkling days and majestic nights.

On the way to the coast, or returning, wonderful Jasper National Park will hold your attention for a few days—a pleasing interlude in the unforgettable journey to the Coast.

Any Canadian National Railways Agent will gladly give all the information you desire besides helping to arrange your itinerary, reservations, etc.



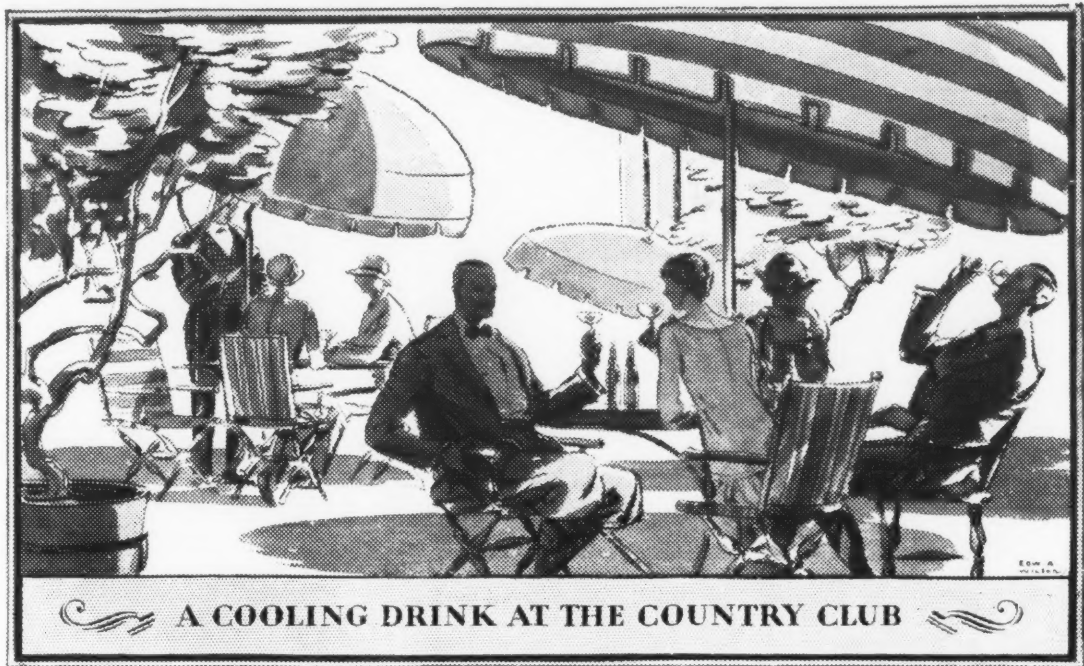
ABORIGINALS CELEBRATE CONFEDERATION'S JUBILEE
A feature of the Canada's Diamond Jubilee at Regina, Sask., was the presence of three wagon loads of Indian men and women who were present at the signing of the Indian treaties there in 1874. Some of them claimed to be over 100 years old.
—Photo by Rossie, Regina.



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"FRUIT SALT"

taken regularly—a dash in a glass of water—keeps you clean within.



This fine old ginger ale is good for you these sultry summer days

WHEN the summer sun beats down and you're feeling hot and tired and oh, so thirsty, there is no beverage that will bring such welcome relief as "Canada Dry."

Somehow it seems to make you cooler just to watch it dance and bubble in the dewy glasses. It's so clear and crisp and keen—like the cool of a mountain spring in the depths of the deep green forest.

The delicate piquant flavor of "Canada Dry" is due to the purity of its ingredients and the perfection of its blend.

Only the highest grade Jamaica ginger is used in "Canada Dry" and that ginger is mildly stimulating, benign, and friendly to the stomach.

You will find it an especially welcome treat at luncheon and dinner on a hot day because of the zest and sparkle it adds to even the simplest meal. It will cool and refresh you in mid-afternoon as you step up to the soda fountain. Night after night

you will be glad to discover it snuggling close to the ice as you start foraging in the refrigerator for a bedtime snack.

Best of all, you know that "Canada Dry" is genuinely good for you. It is served in great hospitals throughout the Dominion because of its purity and quality, and prescribed by many physicians for the same reasons.

Here, indeed, is one beverage that you can drink freely in summer without regrets.

"The witchery of a wonderful flavor has made it a popular drink in New York and many foreign capitals.

Ask your dealer to show you this Hostess Package of 12 bottles of "Canada Dry." It's the most convenient way to purchase this fine old ginger ale for your home.



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SATURDAY NIGHT

FINANCIAL SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 23, 1927

The Moral of Besco's Failure to Make Good

Dominion Steel Corporation's Liquidation Ordered—British Expert View of the Mistake Inherent in Vertical Combines as Shown in Great Britain and Germany After the War and in Canada in Besco—Selection of Period of Abnormal Prices Unfortunate in Besco's Case — How Dominion Coal Company Shouldered Whole Load of Post-War Slump Resulting in Loss of Value of Its Capital on Markets and Creation of Chronic Labor Trouble.

WHEN Mr. Justice Chisholm of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia celebrated the Glorious Twelfth by ordering the liquidation of the Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited, he thereby gave the Royal Trust Company as the chosen liquidator control of the common stocks of the coal, steel and transportation companies which are subsidiaries of the Dominion Steel Corporation. The Dominion Steel Corporation does not actively control any of the coal or steel operations, and there will therefore be no break—at present at any rate—in the continuity of operations in the mining, sale and transportation of coal. The Receiver and Manager of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company will carry on under the previous Court order as before. This result is in line with the contentions made by the National Trust Company in seeking a receivership of the Dominion Steel Corporation in its capacity as trustee for the bond-holders of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited.

"In representing that interest," said the National Trust Company in a recent statement, "both as to the business of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., and as to their important holdings of Second Preference Shares of Besco, we are not only willing but anxious to co-operate with all other interests concerned in the endeavor to bring about by mutual agreement, under the supervision of the Court and its officer, the liquidator, a sound and fair reorganization which will deal with the situation, primarily from the manufacturing and business standpoint, seeking to place the industries permanently upon a proper basis and under efficient management, thus affording every opportunity for a healthy growth and development."

Judge Chisholm refused in April the application of the National Trust Company to put the British Empire Steel Corporation, which controls the Dominion Steel Corporation in liquidation, but now that shareholders have failed to give Mr. Roy Wolvin, the President, enough proxies to put through his plan of reorganization, other action may be forthcoming.

"THE Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited, was incorporated on the ninth day of December, 1909, under the Nova Scotia Companies Act," said Mr. Justice Chisholm in the course of his judgment already referred to. "It is common knowledge, and the records of the court show that the corporation was formed following and as a means of settlement of prolonged litigation between the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, which then operated, and now operates, the large steel plant at Sydney, N.S., and the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, the owner of extensive coal mines in the vicinity of Sydney, from which was and is supplied the coal required for the operations of the steel plant."

"In the memorandum of association of the corporation there appear to be combined the principal powers theretofore exercised by both the litigating companies, and in Clause P is conferred power:

"To acquire, take over and amalgamate the undertakings of the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, and the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, and with a view thereto, to acquire all or any of the shares and to assume the debts and liabilities of said companies."

"The corporation is a holding company with a capitalization of \$50,000,000. The preferred stock, expressed in terms of par value, is as follows: \$2,294,500 held by British Empire Steel Corporation, Limited, \$4,705,500 held by the public. The common stock, \$43,000,000, is held by British Empire Steel Corporation, Limited."

"The corporation is guarantor of the consolidated mortgage bonds of Dominion Iron and Steel Company."

WHAT BESCO BIT OFF

The British Empire Steel Corporation was incorporated May 22nd, 1920, under the Nova Scotia Companies Act with an authorized capital stock of \$50,000,000 since reduced to \$250,000,000. As a holding company it secured control of Dominion Steel Corporation, Ltd., Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd., and the Acadia Coal Co., Ltd., the merger being ratified on April 7, 1921 by stockholders of the three companies.

The Dominion Steel Corporation owned either all or most of the stock in Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. (under receivership of National Trust Co., Ltd. since July 3rd, 1926), Dominion Shipping Co., Ltd., Cumberland Ry. & Coal Co., James Pender & Co., Ltd., and Sydney Lumber Co., Ltd.

The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd., owned either all or controlling stock in the Eastern Car Co., Ltd., Nova Scotia Land Co., Ltd., Wascia Steamship Co., Ltd., and the Acadia Coal Co., Ltd. An application by the Eastern Trust Co., Ltd., on Oct. 28, 1926, for receivership of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd., was denied, and on January 5, 1927, the appeal was dismissed. First mortgage bond due July, 1926, was not met at the time, and a protective committee was formed for 6 per cent. debenture stock when interest was not paid on July 1, 1926. It was not paid until January, 1926.

Application by National Trust Co., Ltd., for liquidation of British Empire Steel Corporation was dismissed on April 30, 1927. Application for receivership of Dominion Steel Corporation by National Trust Co., has just been granted. See article on this page. Appeal is being made. Reorganization plan of President Wolvin at meeting on July 11th failed to get 75 per cent. endorsement of shareholders required.



MR. M. J. HANEY

Pioneer railway builder and former president of the defunct Home Bank of Canada, whose death occurred last week at Kingston, Ont., following an operation at the General Hospital. He had been in poor health for several years. Michael John Haney was born in Galway, Ireland, in 1864 and came to Canada in 1873. After first working on a farm, he entered the field of railway construction, for which he showed great aptitude, carrying out with skill and success many important undertakings in that line both in Canada and the United States. His railway experience included positions such as Assistant Engineer in the construction of the Kingston & Pembroke Railway, Divisional Engineer on the Lake Ontario Shore Road, Superintendent of Pembina Branch, C.P.R.; Superintendent of Construction, C.P.R., and Divisional Superintendent of lines east of Winnipeg. He was also associated with the late Hugh Ryan in building the Red River Valley Railway from Winnipeg to West Lynn in 1886; the Sault Ste. Marie Canal in 1889, and many other big construction works, including the intake tunnel for the Toronto City Waterworks in 1909. Among the other important construction works with which the late Mr. Haney was identified were The Crownstee Pass line, of which he was Superintendent of Construction, and the Hillsboro' Bridge, P.E.I. Mr. Haney had from time to time occupied many important positions. Besides his former presidency of the Home Bank, he had at different times occupied the offices of Vice-President of the Canada Steamship Lines, Vice-President of the Quebec Steamship Company, director North American Life Assurance Company, President Point Anne Quarries, President Port Credit Brick Company, director, Canada Bond Company, President Reynolds Company, Limited, Vice-President Halifax Shipyard, Limited, director Canadian Locomotive Company, Limited.

Limited. These bonds amount to \$4,639,000 and have been for some time overdue and unpaid.

"It cannot be successfully disputed that a reorganization of these companies has been for some time intended and that efforts have been made to evolve a plan of reorganization. Mr. Wolvin at the hearing frankly recognized the desirability of a general reorganization, while he declined to state that it was essential. He did admit that it was advisable. To that end I believe his efforts have been industriously exerted. It was urged with force, on the argument, that the management of the affairs of

(Continued on Page 20)

Are the Business Morals of the Present Generation Worse Than They Were Before Confederation?

By C. Payell

ROBINSON is a pessimist; he despairs of the present day lack of business morals.

"In the old days," said he, "one very seldom ran across crooks because there were so very few of them; if you were walking along the street in a crowded business section at mid-day, you would say to your companion, 'You see that man over there? Well, he's a crook' whereas at present when you walk down town you have difficulty in picking an honest man from the crowd of crooks."

Whereupon I asked Robinson to listen for a moment to the following excerpt from a book I had just been reading.

"Clerks have of late years been playing fast and loose to such an enormous extent with their employers' money and property, that it has become extremely difficult to know whom to trust. Apprehensions have for some time been entertained that the clerk of the weather will be hard up next, as having been engaged in some act of embezzlement, his course having been very erratic for some time past, so much so indeed as to have excited very general remark. It is hinted that he may be taken up on a charge of having been in the habit, for years past, of skimming the milky way and appropriating the cream for his own use. If we were Saturn, we certainly should count our rings every night to see that none of them were missing."

"There you are!" exclaimed Robinson triumphantly. "Doesn't that prove my contention that the world is getting worse all the time? The only fault I have to find with the writer is that he singled out the clerks, when they are really less to blame than their employers; they are merely taking a leaf out of the latter's books; besides, if the employers paid their help more liberally than they do we would not be reading about such happenings nowadays. Why, even the weather is not what it used to be in the good old days."

When I drew Robinson's attention to the fact that the above words were written over sixty years ago he was rather dubious as to my veracity and it was not until I showed him the fly-leaf of the book containing a date mark of 1864 that he was convinced. If Robinson were a banker I would understand his attitude because the man who dispenses bank accommodation has necessarily to be constantly on guard against making losses through the dishonest machinations of clients and has to fight against acquiring the frame of mind which meets everyone with suspicion; if this trait in his makeup gets the upper hand, it may gradually warp his judgment and he will be unable to choose the good from the bad. A banker cannot afford to be gullible, if he wishes to advance the interests of the bank, and incidentally his own; he will endeavor to steer

a middle course and concentrate his efforts on picking out the desirable type of borrower, leaving the undesirable class to the other fellow.

PRESENT day methods of business tend towards making both employers and employees honest in their dealings. It has been proven time and again that honest methods pay and employers have found that a living wage goes a long way in keeping their assistants on the right road. Quality of merchandise and service is what counts and the public want the best and are willing to pay for it; the dishonest man may flourish for a short time but his ultimate downfall is inevitable; the old law of the survival of the fittest applies in the business world just as it does in the physical; the morally diseased man of business has about the same chance of over-reaching the honest man as the physically diseased has in outliving his healthy neighbor; there are, of course, exceptions to this rule, as there are to every other, but the law of average operates in all events.

We often hear of crooked debtors but seldom about the sacrifices some men make in order to pay their creditors. Take for example the case of a well known manufacturer who at one time found himself unable to pay his debts. The odds had been against him owing to a fall in prices. He called a meeting of his creditors and not only explained the reasons for being unable to pay them but even dug down into his wife's pockets; he did not have to pick them because she was just as anxious as he was to pay to the uttermost farthing. They had not enough between them to pay the creditors in full and the business was wound up with considerable loss to the latter. The manufacturer started all over again. He had retained the goodwill of his creditors, having convinced them that his failure had been brought about through nothing else but sheer hard luck. His second business venture flourished; one day his former creditors received an invitation to dinner and when they were all assembled in their respective places each one found, underneath his plate, an envelope containing a cheque representing the amount of their host's indebtedness to them. Today this man is worth millions and had he not been honest in his dealings he probably would not be worth thousands; he certainly would be short of an honored name which he prizes greatly. It is not to be wondered at that such a type of business man was called upon, not so very long ago, to extricate a bank from the serious difficulties it found itself in after the period of deflation, and that he succeeded in doing the job. All honor therefore to the average business man of today who has nothing to apologize for to his predecessors.

Play Fair With C. N. R. Income Charge Debenture Holders

Good Grounds for Generous Treatment by Dominion Government—Money Obtained for Bonds Went Into Most Necessary Part of Old Canadian Northern Railway System—Committee Claims Accounts Should Have Been Kept Separate and That Back Interest Is Due Them.

WHILE Canadians look with an emotion akin to wonder at the demands made by holders of Grand Trunk junior securities it must be admitted that there is real reason for complaining on the part of the original holders of the Canadian Northern 5 per cent. Income Charge debentures. The five million pounds which was borrowed by the Canadian Northern Railway in 1910 on the strength of these debentures was spent at once by MacKenzie & Mann in constructing the main part of the old original Canadian Northern Railway, always the best earning part of the road, and it had nothing to do with the later enterprise which finally wrecked the road. All that the purchasers of these debentures could see at the time of purchase was that there were ahead of these securities the Consolidated 4½ per cent. which could run as high as \$10,000 a mile, or \$15,000 a mile if guaranteed, and a few small issues prior to the Consolidated which would bring the total against the road to about \$25,000 a mile. They saw that this road was likely to be an excellent earner, and they were right as it carries about half the wheat of Western Canada to this day. They did not pay strict attention to the terms of the underlying mortgage which stated that the interest was to be paid out of net earnings of the road after operation expenses and all expenses as defined by the Railway Act, including interest on bonds, debentures and borrowed monies. They therefore did not realize that under these terms the Railroad could borrow all it wanted to even though such borrowings cut out all the revenue available for these debentures. The Company did later give guarantees to other roads and it had to borrow money to pay the guarantees. Naturally it did not get the income. The interest was paid up to 1914 so that the holders of the debentures have only had four years' interest. Sir William MacKenzie wanted the Government of the day to help him pay this interest but was refused. Because the credit of Canada and Canadian railways was high in England the bonds sold to the public for as high as 100. The proceeds were used in finishing the vital section of the Canadian Northern Railway in the West and Canadian grain has been carried over that road for seventeen years now. Every part of the road built with that money is absolutely necessary to Canada; none of it is political.

One reason why holders of these debentures have a right to exceptional treatment is that Parliament fixed the rates on grain and on produce after the road was taken over from private owners. If they had fixed the rates so that the interest could be paid on these debentures they would have been considering the rights of these holders; but when they fixed the rates and the interest was not paid, they left themselves open to the charge that the net earnings would have been sufficient to pay the interest on these debentures if they had not meddled. Sir Henry Thornton negotiated a settlement while Premier Meighen was in power in 1926, but the proposals were negated by the King Government when it returned to office. Now other proposals are being made.

One thing is certain: the Canadian National Rail-

ways have to pay the principal of these debentures at maturity or let the Canadian Northern go to the holders of the debentures. The only question to debate is whether a compassionate allowance is not due the holders for back interest. Sir Henry Thornton gave out a statement four months ago to the effect that the Canadian National Railway's last year earned all operating expenses and a sufficient surplus to pay interest on its debts to the public with about a million dollars over. In that case it would seem the holders have reason for their claims that interest should be paid for some years back. They contend that, if properly calculated, it would be found that the line on which this money was spent has been earning a profit for some time and that in spite of the fact that a lot of revenue, which would have naturally gone to it if it had been operated as a separate Company, would go to other lines of the Canadian National Railways through the latter's facilities for routing traffic where it wanted to. In other words they say "Eliminate the political roads and 'our road' would be found to have paid its way, and it certainly would have done so without a doubt for some years back if Parliament had not legislated as to rates. The Crow's Nest legislation alone justifies the claims made."

According to the arrangement made when the debentures were issued the decision as to whether interest had or had not been earned was left to the Company's auditors. There is real merit to a suggestion recently made by the "Financial Times" of London, England:

"It would be far more satisfactory to both sides if the investigation were discharged by disinterested accountants. If there is a real divergence of opinion on this matter so vital to the Income stock-holders, the Government might at least permit an outside firm to inspect the books on behalf of the stock-holders. The thing, however, is to get the dispute adjusted. These outstanding quarrels exacerbate feeling between countries, are harmful to investing interests, and their effects are often far more disturbing than their intrinsic merits justify."

The Income Charge Debentures committee in England are demanding separate accounts and claim that a general funding mortgage executed in 1917 indicate that Government loans made to the railway rank for interest after the debenture stock. A statement from the Government as to this would be interesting. There seems to be a growing idea among the holders that a fair accounting would show their interest to have been earned since 1922 or 1923. It is in any case advisable for the Government to hurry up a settlement on an equitable basis.

About one-fifth of the issue is now held in Canada.

Good Money After Bad

LENGTHS attained by professional promoters in the especially profitable branch of fraudulent securities distribution known as "reloading" demonstrate their amazing expertness in their slippery art. Intertwined directorates, impressive titles, elaborate office quarters, superficial compliance with the laws, and dummy officers under assumed names are merely parts of the necessary machinery. The real genius of organized financial vice rises to the surface when we view the efficiency with which the swindles are planned and executed says "Better Business News" of New York City.

It has been generally made known by financial writers and Better Business Bureaus that "reloading" or re-selling is the practice whereby the bitten is induced to subject himself to further bites. In other words, Mr. X, having bought one consignment of worthless securities is a better prospect for more of the same product than Mr. Y, who has bought none at all. The first hurdle that the financial swindler must clear is the effort needed to find whether a possible customer will buy or not. Through varied blandishments, the promoter has not found it difficult to induce amnesia, so far as past misfortunes are concerned, through greater promises of future gain to the luckless victim.

Not so many months ago, one founder of such a business was principal of a half dozen firms with headquarters in as many cities in the country. One "Bank and Trust Company" which he controlled listed on its direct-orate a former Senator from that State. The bank never received deposits, neither did it function as a trustee. It could not pose as a bank before citizens of that State. This did not deter it, however, from so representing itself to citizens of 47 other States.

The "Bank and Trust Company" sold stock. Concurrently, the other subsidiary branches in northern financial centres addressed staid business men with solicitations to float an issue of securities. If advances under one corporate name were fruitless, negotiations under another cracked on. Pseudo-stock-selling campaigns by these self-styled "fiscal agents" brought losses to the issuing firms and purchasing investors, huge gains to the artful dodgers who sat far behind the scenes.

Against such seasoned campaigners, the unwary investor, although possibly accustomed to open fighting in his every-day financial struggle, is severely handicapped. Cool headed business men have been trapped when they sought funds through "fiscal agencies" short on credentials.



Forty-first Lesson. (Taken from Daniel Defoe: Life of Roxana, p. 292.) "Sir Robert supposed... that I had £2,000 a year income. He judged, as he said, by my way of living that I could not spend above one thousand, and so, he added, I might prudently lay aside £1,000 every year to add to the capital; and by adding every year the additional interest or income of the money to the capital, he proved to me that in ten years I should double the £1,000 per annum that I laid by. And he drew me out a table, as he called it, of the increase, for me to judge by; and by which, he said, if the gentlemen of England would but act so, every family of them would increase their fortunes to a great degree, just as merchants do by trade; whereas now, says Sir Robert, by the humour of living up to the extent of their fortune, and rather beyond, the gentlemen, says he, ay, and the nobility too, are almost all of them borrowers, and all in necessities circumstances."

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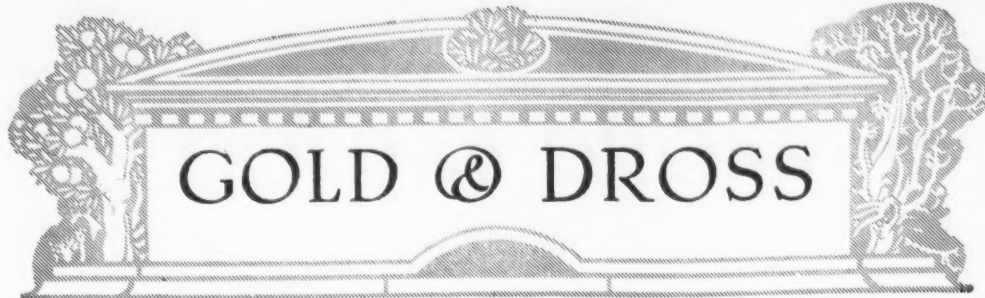


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GOLD & DROSS

THE PRICE OF CANADIAN PACIFIC COMMON SHARES

S. M., Toronto, Ont. It is quite true that the net earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the first five months of 1927 fell below those of 1926 for the same period. The same drop is noticeable in the returns of the Canadian National Railways, but whether that betokens a fall in the C.P.R. common or not I cannot say, not being a prophet. The dividend of ten per cent. is made up of seven per cent. from the earnings of the road and three per cent. from special income received from steamships, hotels, telegraph, timber, mines and oil properties. On both scores it is well protected as it earned four per cent. in special income and earned the whole 10 per cent. on its railway net earnings alone in 1926. 1926 was an exceptional year as was 1917, but at no time in the last ten years has the Company failed to earn something over the needed 10 per cent.

The following interesting facts regarding the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's position are taken from a review made by Woods, Struther & Company:

"The Canadian Pacific carries its marketable town sites and town lots, located in British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, at less than \$9,000,000, although its saleable real estate in Vancouver alone has a market value at the present time of over \$20,000,000. The Canadian Pacific owns a total of 328,000 acres of timber land carried on its books at less than \$2,000,000; one small area of only 10,000 acres of standing timber on Vancouver Island could be marketed for practically this amount. The potential value of its outside assets to the stockholders of the Canadian Pacific is enormous, and Canada is developing so rapidly that the day is not far distant when they will begin to reap commensurate benefits."

CANADIAN ASSOCIATES STOCK SPECULATIVE

Editor Gold and Dross.

What is your opinion of Canadian Associate Companies, Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Have been canvassed to purchase 7 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Shares at \$100.00 per share, carrying a bonus of 1 share common to 2 1/2 preferred.

A. G., Hickson, Ont.
The 7 1/2% cumulative preferred shares at \$100.00 par value carrying a bonus of one share common to 2 1/2 preferred of Canadian Associate Companies Limited have not seemed to me as a safe tie-up of funds. Stock of this kind has to wait for a considerable period to realize its possibilities.

The Canadian Associate Companies, Ltd. is a holding company for the controlling shares of the Toronto Casualty Fire and Marine Insurance Company, the Canadian General Insurance Company and the Merchants and Employers Guarantee and Accident Company. We know that, but we do not know what it pays for the shares of these three companies and the total holdings in the shares of each company and so we cannot say what relation the price paid for the stock of Canadian Associate Companies, Ltd. has to the assets which stand behind each share. The stock of the Toronto Casualty Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ltd. was quoted by A. J. Pattison & Co. on July 9th at 28 bid. 32 asked but I can find no quotations for the other two companies in the lists sent to me by Unlisted Security dealers. The paid-up capital of the Toronto Fire and Marine Insurance Company was \$200,735 at the end of 1926 which shows an impairment of \$58,796 and this will have to be made up before Canadian Associate Companies, Ltd. can expect dividends from this source. The paid-up capital of Canadian General Insurance Co., Ltd. (\$60,880) was intact at the end of 1926, and its excess of income over expenditure for the year was \$6,752. It is a small company but in good financial shape. The Merchants and Employers Guarantee and Accident Co., Ltd. financial statement shows a net surplus of \$15,763 over paid-up capital and all liabilities (the paid-up capital being \$100,000). The company had evidently a very successful year in 1926 as the Government report for 1926 showed a net loss of \$18,747 and an impairment of capital of \$55,942. The Government figures for 1926 are not yet available.

We were given to understand that the Toronto Casualty Fire and Marine Insurance Co. stock would be offered to existing shareholders this year at a premium of \$15 a share. That is, each \$100 par share would be sold at \$20 a share, which would represent \$15 a share paid up and \$15 premium. These shareholders, including Canadian Associate Companies, Ltd. have still a liability to further call of \$82 a share, and when dividends are paid will have to get double a reasonable rate on the \$15 paid up in order to make an adequate return on the \$20 turned in for each share. The premiums of \$15 a share in so far as they go to the Toronto Casualty Fire and Marine Insurance Company would help to make good any capital impairment, but they really do not represent in my opinion value received for the shareholder.

These companies are extending their business rapidly and the eventual upshot may be satisfactory but at present there is too great an element of speculation and too patent a lack of immediate marketability for us to feel like recommending the shares of the holding company. I have no doubt but that the shares of the two other companies mentioned are also taken over at a premium.

BROOKS FOR BROOKS

H. M., Windsor, Ont., E. B., Toronto, Ont., R. R., Galt, Ont., C. W., Amherst, N. S., and others. I do not say that you would be leaping from the frying pan into the fire if you accept the offer made you by Mr. O. J. Brooks, President of Brooks Securities, Ltd., to give you share for share preferred and common shares of Brooks Steam Motors, Inc., of Buffalo, N.Y., for preferred and common shares of Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., but you would be exchanging shares of a company with assets for shares of a company with very little in the way of assets. For both companies the future is uncertain but more uncertain in the case of Brooks Steam Motors, Inc., because that company is not yet financed and the Canadian company is to a considerable extent. The first letter to you says that the offer must be accepted within five days from the receipt of the letter while your agreement to exchange was to be good for thirty days. This sounds like an effort to "rush" you as the same offer has been made to many other shareholders long since your five days elapsed. No, this is certainly not the solution of the troubles of the Canadian shareholder.

TRENT RIVER TEXTILES, LTD., STOCK UNATTRACTIVE

J. T., Verdun, Que. I would advise you not to increase your holdings of the Trent River Textiles, Ltd., and I see little attractiveness to the shares you do hold. I am afraid you will find it very difficult to find a market as I see no reason to suppose that Trent River Textiles, Ltd. has any more attractive future than had Dominion Combining Mills, Ltd., when it was floated by Mr. A. E. Rae, who is also promoting Trent River Textiles, Ltd. Dominion Combining Mills, Ltd., has not been placed in liquidation but it is now being managed by Mr. G. T. Clarkson on behalf of some of the large creditors. Stock salesmen claimed this company would be a world-beater, but SATURDAY NIGHT repeatedly showed the unsubstantial nature of the promises and predictions made.

H. H. HASTINGS AND BIG CREEK MUSKRATS, LTD.

O. S., Toronto, Ont. I understand that the promoter of Big Creek Muskrats, Ltd., is Mr. H. H. Hastings, whose string of Tire and Rubber Company promotions cost Canadians millions of dollars. Not one of them is now alive. According to my information, he is now tired of rubber and glad of a business where he can say to anyone who smells a rat, "Yes, yes, we have millions of them. The more you smell the better for us."

HILTON BREAD SHARES NOT GOOD BUY

E. D., Vancouver, B. C. After a proper allowance for rentals, depreciation and interest the earning record for five years of Hilton Bread, Ltd., does not appear sufficiently good to warrant an investment rating for the shares now offered. They appear to me, on the contrary, very speculative and they are of low marketability.

"PEDDLES" HIS OWN CANOE

L. F., Moncton, N. B. I would not recommend the service given by Investors and Traders Forecast Service, 210 St. James St., Montreal, Que., because Frank Logan, editor, says, "Our service is unlike other financial service bureaus—it has its own interests, its own policies and peddles its own canoe".

In the same class is the Stock Exchange Mirror, 190 St. James St., published by the Devonshire Publishing Co., Ltd. Both of these papers talk about \$1 down for a trial subscription.

Dominion Financial News, Ltd., 282 St. Catharine St., Montreal, Que., has also its own interests to push and though it may not "peddle" its own canoe it is peddling stocks by long distance telephone and in other ways, for example, Eastern Metals and Mining Co., Ltd.

Stock Exchange News, Ltd., 200 St. James St., Montreal, Que., seems to be controlled and published by George W. Batchelder and the Editor is Charles T. Morgan. Little seems to be known of them in Montreal.

A large flock of tipster publications have established themselves in Montreal. Perhaps in the flock there may be the one ewe lamb, but I would advise you to do investigating before purchasing on their say-so.

TAKING BUBBLES OUT OF STEAM

T. R., Edmonton, Alta.—The process of Benson Super-Power Corporation may be theoretically correct but is it commercial? This degrading of steam before it is made into steam does not seem to open any tempting prospects as to profits. Even if it is developed, the possible difficulty of protecting the rights which Mr. Benson may have in this process would come up as the principle, I understand, is commonly known.

STERLING DEVELOPMENT SECURITIES UNSUITABLE FOR WOMEN

W. F., Hamilton, Ont. I would consider the 8 per cent. preference shares of the Sterling Development Company Limited to be an entirely unsuitable investment for your mother. I may state that the operation of all subdivision development is undertaken by the Peerless Real Estate Security Co. Limited, which was organized in 1912 and had made a success of three subdivisions. In 1922, they state, that Sterling Development Co. Limited was organized to take advantage of opportunities in the mortgage field. They claim it has paid dividends yearly and promptly and in 1926 they got a new charter with increased capital so that they could avail themselves of more additional business continually offered. If this business is in connection with the subdivision development of the Peerless Real Estate Security Co. Limited, you can see that it would be very speculative. It must cover both first and second mortgages and possibly it may have something to do with builders' mortgages as well. They state that the officers of the mortgage company are practically the same as those who are connected with the subdivision company which is the subsidiary company of the Sterling Development Company, Limited. No conservative mortgage nowadays will yield sufficient to pay 8 per cent. on preferred stock.

I notice they state their authorized capital to be half a million dollars divided into 50,000 preferred shares of par value of \$10.00 each and 60,000 common shares of no par value. They offer these in units of 10 cumulative preference shares at \$130 of par value of \$100 and 5 common shares at no par value. This would mean that they are selling the common shares at about \$6.00 each. If they paid no common dividend this would be a return of a little more than 6 per cent. on the preferred stock. They state, however, that they pay common dividends but not how much. This offering by the Britannic Security Corporation Limited, 77 Victoria St., Toronto 2, Ontario, must be considered very speculative. The stock will have very low marketability.

WARE CANADIAN RADIATORS' SECURITIES

M. W., Windsor, Ont. Canadian Radiators, Limited, bonds and common stocks have no market value. They are being sold to an accompaniment of extravagant and misleading sales talk of the worst description. The story about the Toronto Stock Exchange listing the common stock on August 15th is wrong, and the statement that it would be listed at \$27.50 and soon be up in the 40's is both false and absurd. The fiscal agents for this company's securities should be brought to task for such talk.

TOO MUCH GLOW IN BENNETT MINING REPORTS

Editor, Gold and Dross.
I have heard such glowing reports of Bennett Mines, Limited. This has been in the form of inside information. Please advise what you know in your columns as I am seriously thinking of an investment. Advise also why their stock is not listed.

M. G., Trenton, Ont.

I have three reasons for not favoring Bennett Mines, Limited, stock.
First, I am very much afraid of inside information when it is glowing.

Second, the stock is all held in escrow and artificial loans by the company do not mean anything until under actual market conditions these values can be tested.

Third, the record of this property in the past should lead one to be very cautious about being too enthusiastic until development work is much more extensive.

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PROPHETS AND PROFITS

T. R., Toronto, Ont. Investors' Guide, calling itself "A Daily Market Reporter", gives as its address 80 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. It claims its service is \$60.00 yearly, but it offers to send you a trial subscription if you will send \$1.00 covering a 30-day subscription.

Its selling circular says: "We will give the names of at least three stocks which will duplicate the spectacular advance of General Motors, Hudson Motors and Colorado Fuel. Also one stock that we believe is headed for a 30-POINT QUICK MOVE."

That "30-Point Quick Move" is a masterpiece. Not 20 points, 23 points, 24 points, but 30. This fellow practically claims omniscience.

Talking about stock movements, there is no such animal as the man who really "knows" what they are going to do. A fellow may guess pretty wisely if he is operating on a crooked exchange like the Boston Curb Exchange and buying and selling a limited lot of shares which he and his cronies control. In any case take no stock in market prophecies.

CAREFUL PROPHETS SAY "CERTAIN" STOCK WILL RISE

W. P., Moncton, N. B. It is just as well, whenever a firm like Louis M. Atwell & Company, members of the Montreal Mining Exchange, Montreal, write stating that "the possibilities of realizing 100 per cent. profit within the next few weeks were unusually good", to put the letter in the waste paper basket. They go on to say "We have information concerning a certain stock, which is listed on the Montreal Curb Market and Montreal Mining Exchange, and are almost positive that it will be selling at two to three times its present price, within a very short period". The letter is signed by A. D. Wolf as Manager. They offer far too much, but they are prudent in not naming the stock.

TO HOLD OR NOT TO HOLD DURANT

F. K., Guelph, Ont. Of course, no one can say what Durant Motors of Canada is going to do in the future, but in view of the striking improvement shown last year, you may prove right in holding on to the stock in the hope of further improvement rather than selling at the present low price. The company's report for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1926, showed a surplus for the year amounting to \$210,595, equivalent to earnings of 74c per share of common, as compared with a deficit of \$16,962 for 1925 and a deficit of \$8,250 for 1924. The company's balance sheet at the end of 1925 showed that total assets failed to balance total liabilities by \$7,012. At the end of 1926, the company had improved its position to the extent that it has wiped out this deficit and in addition was able to show a total surplus amounting to \$133,581. Its working capital at the end of 1926 stood at \$1,386,511, an increase of \$300,000 from the previous year's figures.

As regards 1927 business we were informed unofficially recently that the company's operations in Eastern Canada had been very satisfactory so far, while Western Canadian business has fallen below the mark that was anticipated at the beginning of the year. However, it was stated that this decline in western Canada has been more than offset by the growth in business in the East. Aggregate production of all companies in 1927 will fall below 1926, and Durant will have to struggle against this general tendency.

The shares were quoted on July 8th last by B. T. Riordan & Co. Limited, C.P.R. Building, Toronto, 2, at \$2 bid, \$3 asked. It is probable that the Company is some distance from paying dividends but the prospects for the future are undoubtedly a good deal more encouraging at the present time than they were two years ago, though 1927 results will no doubt be affected by the general tendency towards dullness in the industry.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACTS OF AGENT

O. J., Toronto, Ont. I cannot see the justice of your contention that I should tell you all about it when an agent sells shares of your Company by means of exaggerated statement and extravagant sales talk rather than give the matter publicity. You claim that you are anxious to do the right thing and that you will make right any injustice that may be done and that therefore I should take up these matters first with you. I have had the same claims advanced to me very often and experience of many years has shown that in the great majority of cases I do far more harm than good by deferring publicity. I am not doing the Company whose shares are being sold any injury.



MR. FRANK KENNEDY
Formerly general manager of Canadian Rail and Harbor Terminals, Ltd., has been appointed President of the Company to succeed Sir John William, deceased. Mr. Kennedy was formerly Toronto manager of the Bell Telephone Company.

justice by throwing the light on its exact situation and showing how different the actuality is from the fancy picture drawn by the high pressure salesman. The mere choosing of high pressure salesmen by a Company makes it responsible for their acts. If you permit another to act for you, and accept the fruit of his efforts, you must be regarded as being to some extent responsible for the methods employed.

LETHBRIDGE BREWERIES NET EARNINGS REPORT LOOKS GOOD

M. W., Camrose, Alta. We have not seen a prospectus with regard to the Lethbridge Breweries Common shares, but we believe that the Company is in a good position financially, that current earnings are showing a very satisfactory advance over last year and that the prospects for further growth are good. The capitalization of the company is moderate. Ranking ahead of the common stock is an issue of 7 per cent. first mortgage debentures to the amount of \$400,000.00 authorized and issued, and there is also an authorized amount of \$200,000.00 7 per cent. preferred stock of \$100.00 par value cumulative and redeemable, but none of this has yet been issued.

According to the balance sheet for December 31st, 1926, the net tangible assets of the company amounted to \$1,004,897.00 or over \$4,760.00 for each \$1,000.00 debenture outstanding. This leaves a very substantial equity behind the company's shares. The Company reports that for the five years to December 31st, 1926, the net profits of the Lethbridge Breweries, Limited, and its predecessor, after allowing for liberal depreciation, averaged the sum of \$130,008.00. For the year of 1926, the net profit, after providing for depreciation, was given as \$172,256.00, which is some \$41,000.00 in excess of the average. The company also anticipates substantial profits from its holdings in the Edmonton Brewing and Malting Company, Limited, and the Prince Albert Breweries, Limited. At the price at which the shares had been offered to you the yield on the investment is 8.79 per cent. annually. Of course the business in which the company is engaged is a somewhat speculative one, but in view of the company's satisfactory position and outlook we consider the shares attractive as a business man's speculative investment.

DON ROUYN AND THE COPPER LINING

Editor Gold and Dross.

Don Rouyn is a stock that is very widely held in this district. Those connected with the management here tell us that the result of the recent work on the ground has been to prove up the mine as a very valuable one. Notwithstanding this, the market value of this stock is very much below others in the same district which are mere unproven prospects.

I think you would be doing the community of this part of Canada a real service if you were to make such investigations as are necessary to place the true position of this mine before your subscribers and enable them to decide as to whether they should hold their stock or sell it at the present very low figures at which it is being sold on the market.

Don Rouyn, Hawkesbury, Ont.

It is seldom the case that any mining prospect is better than the promoters attempt to show. Very often an element of mystery is made to surround a venture with a view toward arousing suspicion of something better than appears on surface. My opinion of Don Rouyn is that it is still an uncertain prospect. It has perhaps been bad luck that something better has not been found, but it is not unusual for claims to lie close to a big mine without sharing in the mineralization. The print-out reports about ore on Don Rouyn carrying 29 per cent. pure copper should be taken cautiously. Keep in mind that the chalcopyrite in which the copper occurs in Rouyn, even when in massive form, can carry only a little over 30 per cent. copper. The clipping which you enclose does not suggest that the directors are endeavoring to keep anything dark, but instead, are showing the shiny side of the penny.

POTPOURRI

A. M. B., Toronto, Ont.—Keeley Extension is capitalized at 2,000,000 shares of which 900,000 are in the treasury. The claim adjoins Keeley Silver Mines. Part of the favorable geological area extends into Keeley Extension at depth, and the property has considerable merit. Some work was done through a crosscut at the 360-ft. level of Keeley but this was not found to be at low enough horizon to secure the more favorable results on Keeley Extension. In due time it will be reasonable to see Keeley Extension brought to life probably again through some arrangement to work from the lower levels of Keeley.

O. S., Toronto, Ont. The chief value of DAVIES A at the present moment is in connection with the proposal to exchange two of these shares for one in the new merger company, CANADA PACKERS, LIMITED. If that new company realizes its objective, a purchase of the shares would in the course of time prove profitable. There is a world condition involved, and it will no doubt have considerable competition from the packers in the United States and by products from countries like Denmark. The position, however, is full of promise.

C. F., Ottawa, Ont. Your needs would be met by investment in STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE. 5% bonds due 1932 at 100 and interest, to yield 5%; the Canada Biscuit Co., Limited, 6% first and general mortgage bonds, Series A, due 1931 at 99 and interest, yield 6 1/2%; the United States of Brazil 6 1/2% external sinking fund gold bonds, due 1937 at 95 and interest, to yield 7.05%; and the Harris Abattoir Co. Limited, first mortgage 6% 20-year bonds, Series A, due 1947, which are selling at 100 and interest to yield 6%.

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Bell Telephone Co. of Canada	5%	102.50	4.85%
Canada Northern Power Corp. Ltd.	6 1/2%	103.00	6.20%
Canadian Pacific Railway	4 1/2%	96.00	4.85%
East Kootenay Power Co., Ltd.	7%	105.00	6.48%
Gatineau Power Company	5%	98.75	5.20%
Manitoba Power Company, Ltd.	5 1/2%	100.00	5.50%
Montreal Island Power Company	5 1/2%	101.00	5.43%
(Carrying warrants to purchase 2 shares Common with each \$1,000 bond)			
Montreal Tramways Company, Ltd.	5%	99.75	5.02%
Montreal Tramways Company, Ltd.	5%	98.25	5.25%
Montreal Light, Heat & Power	5%	100.50	4.95%
Northern Canada Power, Ltd.	6%	102.75	5.75%
Northwestern Utilities, Ltd.	7%	102.25	6.75%
Ottawa & Hull Power Co., Ltd.	6%	105.00	5.60%
Ottawa River Power Co., Ltd.	6 1/2%	104.00	6.20%
Southern Canada Power Co., Ltd.	5%	98.50	5.05%
Winnipeg Electric Co., Ltd.	5%	101.00	5.90%
Winnipeg Electric Co., Ltd.	5%	100.00	5.00%

Industrial

Aluminum Company of America	5%	101.00	5.00%
Canada Paper Company	6%	101.00	5.90%
Canada Steamship Lines	5%	100.25	5.50%
Canada Steamship Lines	6%	99.00	6.15%
St. Lawrence Paper Mills, Ltd.	6%	99.00	6.10%
St. Lawrence Paper Mills, Ltd.	6 1/2%	101.50	6.25%
(Cum. warrants)			
Windsor Hotel Company	6 1/2%	105.50	5.95%

Preferred Stocks

Eastern Dairies, Ltd.	7%	99.00	7.07%
Canada Northern Power Corp., Ltd.	7%	100.00	7.00%
East Kootenay Power Co., Ltd.	7%	100.00	7.00%
Ottawa & Hull Power Co., Ltd.	7%	100.00	7.00%
Power Corporation of Canada, Ltd.	6%	98.50	6.22%

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**

Head Office: Winnipeg, Man.

**TOTAL ASSETS
\$2,792,662.00**

A CANADIAN COMPANY IN-
VESTING ITS FUNDS IN
CANADA.

Application for Agencies Invited.
Toronto Office: 24 Adelaide St. W.
W. H. GEORGE
Superintendent of Agencies



**Will Your Children
Go Through
College?**

Certainly—You can easily
assure for them the benefits
of a college education
through one of our Educa-
tional Endowment Policies.
For further particulars write
to

Home Office
1 Burnside Place, Montreal.

**MONTREAL
Insurance LIFE Company**


"The Friendly Company"

**WESTERN
ASSURANCE COMPANY**

Incorporated 1851

Fire — Marine — Automobile —
Burglary — Guarantee —

HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO



QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE CO.

ADIBIB

Security \$50,000,000
Toronto Agents,
PYKE & THOMPSON
55 Yonge St.

**Niagara Fire
Insurance Co.**

Incorporated 1850

Assets Dec. 31st, 1925
\$20,733,740.97

Full Canadian Deposit
Canadian Department
W. E. FINDLAY, Manager,
MONTREAL

WE SOLICIT
Enquiries Regarding the Safe
and Economical Management
of Your Insurance

**Wood, Fleming & Co.
Insurance Brokers**

Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto.

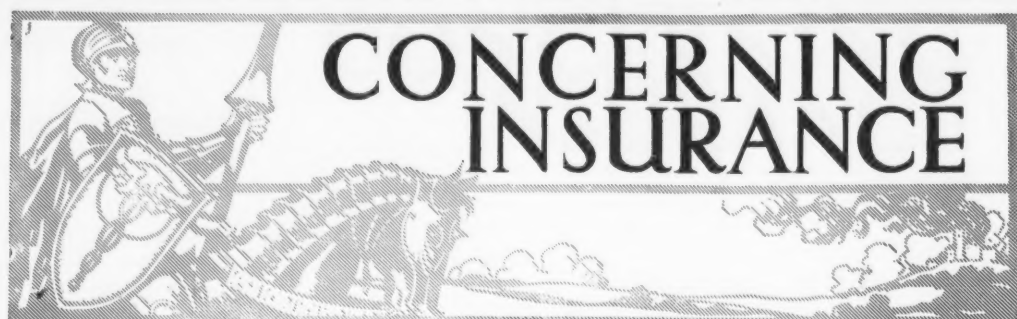
**NORTHERN
ASSURANCE CO. Limited**

of
ABERDEEN AND LONDON
Established 1836

FIRE — CASUALTY

Head Office for Canada
Northern Building, St. John St.
Montreal.

A. Hurry, Manager.
Assets exceed \$110,000,000.



CONCERNING INSURANCE

Programme of Provincial Super- intendents' Conference

THIS year the Annual Conference of the Superintendents of Insurance of the Provinces of Canada will be held at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec City, August 30th, 31st, September 1st and 2nd. All meetings are open to accredited representatives of insurance interests and to the general public except where marked "private" on the programme. Addresses of welcome will be delivered by Hon. L. A. Taschereau, K.C., Prime Minister and Attorney-General of the Province of Quebec, Hon. Jacob Nicol, K. C., Provincial Treasurer and Minister in charge of Quebec Insurance Department, and His Worship Mayor V. Martin of Quebec. The president's address will be given by Henry Brace, Alberta, and the secretary's report by R. Leighton Foster, Ontario. Other addresses and reports will be as follows:

"The Licensing of Insurance Agents," Hon. Howard P. Dunham, Insurance Commissioner, State of Connecticut, Hartford.

"Workmen's Compensation Insurance in the United States," Clarence W. Hobbs, ex-Commissioner of Insurance, Massachusetts; Special Representative, National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, on National Council on Compensation Insurance.

Address by Hon. James A. Bohn, vice-president National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, Superintendent of Insurance State of New York.

"Do Provincial Laws Respecting Life Insurance Reserves Require Revision?" Frank Sanderson, M.A., LL.D., F.F.A., F.A.S., Consulting Actuary, Ontario Department of Insurance.

"Problems Confronting Enactment of Uniform Life Insurance Act in the Province of Quebec," Oswald E. Sharpe, Superintendent of Insurance, Province of Quebec.

Reports—A. General Dominion and Provincial Legislation (1926-1927)—General review by the secretary, oral reports by provinces.

Central Deposit Legislation—Report by special committee (British Columbia and Manitoba) respecting procedure necessary for the uniform administration of central deposit legislation in furtherance of resolution "L," item 2, 1926 Conference, presented by Mr. Heath.

Uniform Annual Statement Blank—on behalf of committee, presented by W. K. C. Campbell, C.A., Chief Inspector Ontario Department of Insurance.

Hail and Tornado Legislation—On behalf of committee (Saskatchewan and Alberta) presented by Mr. Brace.

How May the Evil of Credit on "Fire Insurance" in the Fire and Casualty Business be Remedied?—Special report in furtherance of resolution "M," item 2, 1926 Conference, presented by Mr. Heath.

Uniform Definitions—Report of special committee (British Columbia and Ontario) respecting reconciliation of statutory definitions of classes of insurance in furtherance of resolution "M," item 3, 1926 Conference, presented by Mr. Garrett.

Application of Accident and Sickness Legislation to Casualty Benefits in Life Contracts—Report by special committee (British Columbia and Saskatchewan) in furtherance of resolution "C," item 3, 1926 Conference, presented by Mr. Garrett.

Statutory Conditions in Life Contracts—In furtherance of resolution "C," item 4, 1926 Conference, presented by Mr. Garrett.

Fraternities Insurance Legislation—Mr. Foster.

Pension Fund Associations—Mr. Sharpe.

III. Fire Legislation—Report covering amendments in Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Manitoba with respect to partial payment of loss clauses, etc.; also proposed revision of section 92 (2), with respect to rents, charges and loss of profits insurance in furtherance of resolution "A," items 10 and 6, 1926 Conference, presented by Mr. Fisher.

Underwriters' Association—In furtherance of resolution "B," 1926 Conference, presented by Mr. Lougherty.

Over-Insurance of Fire Risks—Report of special committee (Alberta and Saskatchewan) in furtherance of reso-

lution "A," item 1, 1926 Conference, with special reference to 1927 Alberta legislation presented by Mr. Brace.

IV. Casualty Accident and Sickness Legislation—Report by special committee (British Columbia and Saskatchewan) in furtherance of resolution "D," item 2, 1926 Conference, presented by Mr. Garrett.

Variations in Statutory Conditions—Special report in furtherance of resolution "D," item 3, 1926 Conference, presented by Mr. Fisher.

Automobile Insurance—Legislation—Mr. Foster.

VI. Agency Fire and Casualty Agents Legislation—Review of legislation and administration in several provinces, presented by Mr. Dougherty.

The Licensing of Life Insurance Agents—Special report in furtherance of resolution "F," item 1, 1926 Conference, presented by Mr. Foster.

Indian Manufacturers Show Insurance Carried

MANUFACTURING concerns in India almost invariably state in their annual reports to shareholders the amount of insurance carried by the company not only on the property but also on the profits and standing charges. While it may be claimed in some quarters that in disclosing this information the Indian directors go beyond what is necessary, there can be no doubt as to the wisdom of carrying an adequate amount of fire insurance and also insurance against loss of profits arising out of circumstances outside the Board's control.

Fred Jones of Assiniboia, Sask., Sets New Record by Writing 303 Applications in a Month

IN JUNE, 1925, Mr. Alex. MacEwen, of Cameron, Ont., agent for the Great-West Life Assurance Company, undertook to establish a new record in writing applications for insurance in one month. He eclipsed all previous achievements by writing two hundred and thirty-four applications.

In June of this year, Mr. Fred Jones, of Assiniboia, Sask., also agent for the Great-West Life Assurance Company, set out to beat MacEwen's record. In the month of June 6th to July 5th, Jones succeeded in writing three hundred and three applications, thus establishing another new record which it will be difficult for any agent to beat. Many agents who know the difficulties in writing business in this somewhat sparsely settled province are asking how it was done. The only answer is hard, persistent effort, early and late, every day except Sunday, coupled with plenty of advertising by mail and through the local press. Jones had no backing from any club, fraternal society or other organization, but did have the loyal support and co-operation of his many friends. He wrote the business himself, as certified by Mr. J. H. Wright, District Manager of the Company, who checked up the applications, etc.

The achievement is a remarkable one, and speaks volumes, not only for the energy, ability and perseverance of the agent, but also for the prosperous conditions obtaining in the Assiniboia District where this large amount of business was written.

How Dad Is Covered By A \$1,000 Life Policy

IT MAY not be amiss to point out that the \$1,000 life insurance policy carried by dad will no doubt, in the event of his death, cover him so far as his doctor's bill and the undertaker's bill are concerned, but it will leave nothing to cover the necessities of life for his widow and children after he is gone.

Why Savings Bank Does Not Take the Place of Insurance

ONE of the stock replies to the life agent seeking to interest a man in insurance is: "I prefer a savings bank." This man, of course, does not realize the fact that at age 35, for instance, it takes 26 years to accumulate \$1,000 at 4 per cent. interest by depositing the equivalent of a life insurance premium in a savings bank. Nor does he appreciate that during this 26 years 350 individuals out of every 1,000, or more than a third, will either die or become totally disabled. A savings account is a fine thing, but it is easily seen that it does not take the place of life insurance as a means of protection against the hazards, changes and chances of this mortal life.

Cigars A Lower Fire Hazard Than Cigarettes

CIGARS constitute a slightly lower fire hazard than cigarettes, the bureau of standards, U. S. department of commerce, has concluded as the result of a study of the fire hazards of smoking.

The full text of the bureau's statement follows:

In the work the bureau is conducting on the fire hazard of matches and smoking 205 ignition tests were made during April with cigars of typical sizes. The results indicate a somewhat lower hazard than for cigarettes.

The latter, when once ignited, will generally burn up completely, while cigars will go out in about one fourth the time required for completely consuming cigarettes, and only from one half to three-fourths inch of the cigar will be burned.

When placed on pads of combustible materials with applied air currents of two to nine miles per hour, the percentage ignition was also considerably lower with burning cigars than with cigarettes.

Frame Schools Obsolete Fire-Traps

DESCRIBING frame school buildings as "obsolete" and "fire-traps," Dr. George D. Strayer, of the Teachers' College, Columbia University, delivered an instructive and interesting talk on "Steps in Development of a School Building Program," before 250 members, who recently attended the sixteenth annual conference of the National Association of Public School Business Officials, held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Philadelphia.

Dr. Strayer scored this type of school building and urged educational boards to look and plan at least fifty or one hundred years for future generations. He also declared that the one-story school building is not economical for cities to build. Speaking of these obsolete fire-traps, Dr. Strayer said:

"It is time for the obsolete wooden fire-trap type of school building to go. Not only are they unsafe from a fire hazard standpoint; they are usually unsanitary, poorly lighted and generally inadequate.

I have visited frame schools in modern cities where on the second and third floors it was impossible for children to open the doors because of their weight and general obsolete construction. After a long period of research we have come to the conclusion that the one-story school building is too expensive for a city to build unless great sums of money are forthcoming. They are usually built with wide corridors using valuable space, which might otherwise be used for classroom purposes. Basement rooms we do not consider as essential except for the purpose of housing heating plants."

What Can Be Done For Your Old Man

AS Thomas Hood, the poet, says: "When he is forsaken, withered and shaken, what can an old man do?" The old man we have reference to in this case is not your paternal parent, but the old boy you will some day have on your hands in the person of yourself if you live long enough. As to what can be done for him now before he reaches the sere and yellow, we would suggest that he take out without delay a long term endowment life insurance policy for as large an amount as he can pay for, and his savings invested in this way will provide comfort for himself in his latter days and also protection for his dependents in the event of his death before the maturity of the policy. As another poet, Oliver Wendell Holmes, puts it: "If youth but knew what age would crave, many a penny he would save." By utilizing his savings to buy life insurance, he is simply purchasing a sunshiny old age on the instalment plan.

Why the Farmer Needs Life Insurance

IT DOES not suffice that the farmer owns a good farm, even free of all incumbrances; that this farm is well stocked, that it is productive, that bumper crops follow one another with unvarying regularity. Still there is urgent need of life insurance, for when the wife—all too often unused to business—finds herself suddenly called upon to take up the bur-

THERE ARE MANY REASONS WHY You Should Buy Life Insurance

To protect your family
To assure an income for
beneficiaries
To pay off a mortgage
To pay succession duties
To provide for old age

To protect your business
interests
To provide for the educa-
tion of your children
To provide an income in
case of total disability

These are some of the reasons why you SHOULD buy life insurance.

Are there ANY good reasons why you SHOULDNT?

**SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF CANADA**

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL



"How about it, Daddy?"

I shall be all right,
but what about
Mother till I can
be her man?"

**Great-West
Life COMPANY**

ASSURANCE LIFE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG

**Metropolitan Life
Insurance Co.**

One Canadian in every
six is a Metropolitan
Policyholder

To state there are 2,349,904 Metropolitan policies in force in Canada is just another way of saying one Canadian in every six is insured with the Metropolitan.

Canadian Head Office, Ottawa

British Northwestern Fire Insurance Company

SECURITY EXCEEDS \$98,000,000

Applications for agencies invited

J. H. RIDDEL, Managing Director
Head Office for Canada
TORONTO

E. C. G. JOHNSON, Asst. Manager

**EXCELSIOR
INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY**

A Strong Canadian Company!

FOR RATES WRITE
HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO—CANADA

**ROSSIA
OF COPENHAGEN**

DENMARK

J. H. RIDDEL, Manager
Head Office for Canada
TORONTO

E. C. G. JOHNSON, Asst. Manager

REED, SHAW & McNAUGHT,
84 WELLINGTON ST. WEST
ONTARIO PROVINCIAL AGENTS

WE WILL INSURE YOU

TO TOUR IN SAFETY by motor in the United States your car should be insured in this Company. Its connection with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, and their office, agencies and attorneys, may save you hundreds of dollars in case of accident. This service makes our Automobile Insurance the best procurable. Full Guide furnished in case of arrest.

**FIDELITY
INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA**

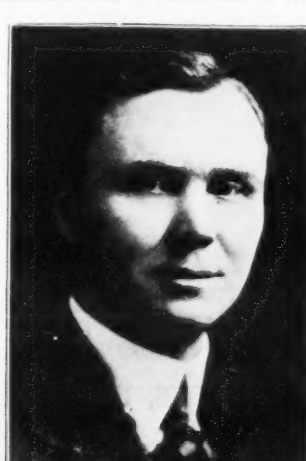
A. E. KIRKPATRICK—President.
36 TORONTO STREET TORONTO

**THE ONTARIO EQUITABLE
LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY**

S. C. TWEED, PRESIDENT.

Head Office - Waterloo, Ontario

Assets (Dec. 31, 1926) ...	\$ 3,822,316
Reserves	2,422,896
Insurance in Force	33,050,441



MR. T. A. RUSSELL
Elected President of the New Sawyer-Massey Organization.

The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Limited

Canadian Head Office:
Federal Building, Richmond & Sheppard Streets, TORONTO
Accident, Sickness, Liability, Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary,
Guarantee Bonds, Fire, Boiler, Electrical Machinery.
J. A. MINGAY, Manager for Canada
Applications for Agencies Invited

THE Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited of London, England

Offices: Toronto—Montreal
Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds,
Plate Glass, Burglary, Boiler and Fire.
C. W. I. WOODLAND, General Manager
For Canada and Newfoundland
APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES INVITED
Branches: Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver London Ottawa



The Casualty Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO
Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary, Fire, Guarantee,
Accident and Sickness Insurance
We invite agency correspondence.
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President. A. W. EASTMUR, Managing Director.

Agency Co-operation

The spirit of co-operation existing between this company and its agents is one which attracts to our organization the highest type of local representatives.
We write Life, Fire, Accident, Automobile and Burglary Insurance

THE DOMINION OF CANADA GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

TORONTO—ESTABLISHED 1887
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President. C. A. WITHERS, Vice-Pres. and Man. Dir. H. W. FALCONER, Asst. Man. Dir.
BRANCHES: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Ottawa, Vancouver, London, St. John, Halifax.

PRUDENTIAL

Assurance Company Limited, of London, England
LICENSED FOR FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA
ASSETS EXCEED \$900,000,000.
Largest Composite Office in the World. Applications for Agencies Invited.
Head Office for Canada: 10 St. John St., MONTREAL
Kenneth Thom, Manager for Canada.
Western Department: Huron & Erie Bldg., WINNIPEG
R. S. Hickson, Superintendent of Agencies.
Toronto Agents: Messrs. Parkes, McVittie & Shaw, Confederation Life Bldg.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1797
TIME TRIED AND FIRE TESTED
MANY KINDS OF INSURANCE WRITTEN
INSURE IN THE NORWICH UNION

PHOENIX ASSURANCE CO. LIMITED of LONDON, England

First British Insurance Office established in Canada, A.D., 1804
Established 1782
FIRE—LIFE—MARINE
Total Resources exceed \$150,000,000
Claims paid exceed \$800,000,000
J. B. Paterson, Manager. C. W. C. Tyre, Secretary. Wm. Lawrie, Treasurer.
W. N. Blackstock, Life Superintendent.
Head Office for Canada: 100 St. Francis Xavier Street, Montreal, P.Q.

LYMAN ROOT, MANAGER FOR CANADA. ROBERT LYNCH STALLING, ASSISTANT MANAGER.

PATRIOTIC ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA TORONTO
(FIRE INSURANCE)
AGENTS WANTED
FOUNDED A.D. 1824

A Commercial Life Educational Bond

is a splendid system of accumulating a given sum of money to be available at a given time and it can then be paid in four or five instalments covering the college term.
In the event of the death or total disability of the parent, the payment of future premiums is waived and the amount of the bond becomes payable at the time originally specified.
Any of our offices will be glad to give you full information.
Saskatoon, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton.

The MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Furnishes Education For Children.
Makes Happy Homes.
Provides Comfort In Old Age.
Protects Business Credits.
Officers in principal Canadian Cities.



den of the farm, she must have ready money—for funeral expenses, for current expenses, for a thousand and one contingencies—and farms cannot be converted into money at once, in an emergency, without a loss. A life insurance policy, in a reliable company, provides the necessary funds promptly and when most needed. The policy may be the very means of saving the farm itself, just as it so often is of saving the loved ones themselves.

A noted grain-belt clergyman preached on this subject recently, and he said:

"If a husband loves his wife, if the marriage altar means anything, if the sacred plight and the wedding ring are sermons in themselves, he will see to it well that wife and children are well housed for the rainy day, the dark day, and the Black Friday. They would never come if life insurance had been properly understood."

It is to be hoped that no farmer will neglect or overlook this important duty. No man needs more to have his loved ones protected from want than the farmer, dependent on an annual harvest for ready money and leaving loved ones all too often ignorant of business and at the mercy of those who prey upon the widows and orphans.

Commercial Union of New York Receives Dominion License

NOTICE has been given that License No. 1530 was on June 29th issued to the Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company of New York, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Fire Insurance.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

G. O. Clair, Sask.: There should be no difficulty in collecting any valid claim from a regularly licensed company doing business in Canada, because refusal to pay a proper claim would render a company liable to have its license cancelled. In any case where a policyholder is refused payment of a just claim we advise reporting the matter to the Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa, who is in a position to see that every licensed company fulfills its obligations to its Canadian policyholders. As to the best casualty company to have insurance with, it is impossible to say, as one company excels in certain respects and another company tops the list in other respects. But any company advertising in SATURDAY NIGHT is safe to insure with, as we do not accept advertising from companies that are not safe. A postcard to a few of these companies will bring information as to what they have to offer, and you can then decide what best suits your particular requirements.

C. E. Vancouver, B. C.: The Protective Association of Canada has been in business since 1907 under Dominion license. The amount of its capital authorized, subscribed and paid up is \$50,000, and it is authorized to transact accident and sickness insurance, restricted to members of the Masonic Order within Canada, and limited in amount as provided in the association's Act of incorporation. Its total assets at the end of 1926 were \$277,876.93, while its total liabilities except capital were \$128,299.83, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$149,577.10. The net surplus over paid up capital and all liabilities was \$99,582.10. The association is in a sound financial position and safe to insure with.

J. C. Grande Prairie, Alta.: Since answering your recent enquiry as to companies doing business in Canada which give cash surrender values or pay bonuses on their sickness and accident policies after a certain number of years without any claims, our attention has been called to the "Radio" accident and sickness policy issued by the General Accident Assurance Co. of Canada. This policy provides among other extra benefits for a cash surrender value or refund of twenty-five per cent. of the premium paid if no claim is made in five years. It also has the accumulative feature under which the principal sum increases ten per cent. each year for five years. An indemnity of \$100 for funeral expenses is allowed if insured is accidentally killed away from home, and up to \$100 for expenses when physically unable to communicate with friends. An indemnity up to \$100 is allowed for any one of the following: surgical operation fees, hospital fees or nurses' fees. These benefits are an

addition to the regular accident and sickness benefits under the policy. This policy calls for a policy fee of \$5.00 which must be added to the premium for the first term of insurance only. The premiums range from 45 cents per month to \$8.00 per month and on an annual basis from \$3.60 to \$88.00. Benefits vary from \$30.00 per month to \$100.00 per month according to the hazard of the occupation and the amount of premium paid. This policy provides comprehensive coverage at a reasonable rate. The General of Canada has been in business since 1906, is in a strong financial position and safe to insure with.

W. O. Renfrew, Ont.: The Lumber Underwriters, with head office at Fortlyce, Ark., and Canadian head office at Toronto, is regularly licensed in Canada for fire insurance and has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$57,890 in Dominion of Canada War Loan. The president is A. B. Banks and the manager for Canada is W. E. Bigwood. At the end of 1926 its total assets in Canada were \$82,154.47, while its total liabilities here were \$27,098.73, showing a surplus in this country of \$55,055.74. If this is the institution to which you have reference, it is safe to insure with for reciprocal or inter-insurance. There is no Lumber Underwriters of Little Rock licensed in Canada, and we advise against placing insurance with it.

K. B. Toronto, Ont.: According to the census of 1921, the population of England and Wales is about 38,000,000, or 649 per square mile, a density greater than that of any other country in the world for which statistics are available. The rate of growth shown since previous census of 1911 was smaller than that for any previous decade, due to losses from the war and the unprecedented fall in the birth rate. The rate of growth, however, compares favorably with that of other European beligerent countries, whose population advanced at a much slower rate or even declined. The census shows that 80 per cent. of the population live in urban areas, and that families on the whole are smaller than when the previous census was taken. The proportion of the population living in the overcrowded condition of more than two persons to a room has risen since the previous census from 9.1 per cent. to 9.6 per cent. for the country at large. In Northumberland the percentage was 30 while in London it was 16. The war losses are shown in a general ageing of the population. The surplus of women has also increased from less than 1,000,000 to over 1,700,000. The large family is the exception, the average for all married men is 1.27 children apiece.

G. M., Summerside, P. E. I.: The General Insurance Co. of America has been licensed in Canada since November 13, 1926. It has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$54,500 and is authorized to transact in this country fire, limited explosion, sprinkler leakage and tornado insurance. Its total assets in Canada at the end of 1926 were \$56,556.25, while its total liabilities here were none. It is safe to insure with.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NIGHT TRAIN TO DETROIT NOW CARRIES THROUGH SLEEPER TO CHICAGO

Through sleeping car to Chicago is now carried on the "Michigan" leaving Toronto 10.30 p.m. daily for Detroit, thence on Michigan Central train arriving Chicago 12.15 noon. The "Michigan" also carries local Windsor and Detroit sleepers arriving Windsor 5.10 a.m. and Detroit 5.30 a.m.; these are parked on arrival and may be occupied until 7.30 a.m. In reverse direction the "Torontonian", new daily train, leaves Detroit 11.30 p.m., Windsor 11.55 p.m., arriving Toronto 7.15 a.m. Local sleeper at Windsor ready for occupancy after 9.30 p.m., sleeper at Detroit ready after 10.00 p.m.

New through Chicago-Toronto sleeper now leaves Chicago daily 12.05 midnight via Michigan Central train to Detroit thence Canadian Pacific train 634 arriving Toronto 4.00 p.m. Car is ready for occupancy at 10.15 p.m. Reservations and tickets from local ticket agents.

INFORMATION COUPON

This Service is confined to yearly subscribers whose names appear on our books

The subscriber can avail himself of the service given on this page under the heading, "Insurance inquiries," by cutting out the address label which appears on the front page of every copy of Saturday Night going to a regular subscriber, and sending it along with his inquiry.

The Mount Royal Assurance Co.

Total Assets \$2,200,000
Capital and Surplus of assets over all liabilities 1,284,386
Total Losses Paid 7,700,000

Head Offices: 17 St. John Street, Montreal

P. J. Perrin, Vice-President & General Manager.
H. C. Bourne, Asst. Gen. Manager and Secretary.
H. H. York, Inspector for Ontario.
J. A. Macdonald, Inspector for Ontario.
GENERAL AGENTS

Shaw & Begg, Limited Toronto, Ont.
C. H. McFadyen & Co., Limited Winnipeg, Man.
Butler Byers Bros., Limited Saskatoon, Sask.
James O. Miller & Co., Limited Calgary, Alta.
Central Agencies, Limited Truro, N.S.
Machum & Foster St. John, N.B.
Dale & Co., Limited St. John's, Nfld.
British Columbia Branch, F. A. Burgess, Manager Vancouver, B.C.
Applications for Agencies in Unrepresented Districts Invited.

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—FULLY PAID \$2,000,000 ASSETS, \$5,000,000
A. & J. H. STODDART, General Agents

100 WILLIAM STREET NEW YORK CITY
RISKS BOUND EVERYWHERE IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA
H. A. JOSELIN, SUPERINTENDENT FOR CANADA—TORONTO

PROVINCIAL AGENTS

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MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON and BASCOM

R. Y. HUNTER, Resident Partner, MONTREAL

OSLER, HAMMOND and NANTON, Ltd., WINNIPEG

ALFRED J. BELL & CO., Ltd., HALIFAX, N. S.

WHITE & CALKIN, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE General Accident Assurance Co. of Canada

Insurance that Really Insures

Automobile, Burglary, Plate Glass, Boiler, Electrical Machinery, Guarantee, Accident, Sickness, Liability, (all lines), Fire, Hail, Explosion and Sprinkler Leakage

Thos. H. Hall Managing Director W. A. Barrington, Manager

Dependability Endurance, courage... dependability... these built Canada. The "Good Old AETNA" counts it a proof of its own dependability that it has been associated for more than a century with the development of Canada
AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY

R. LONG, Special Agent, 809 Rogers Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.
R. H. LECKEY, Special Agent, 15 Toronto Street, TORONTO, ONTARIO
C. J. MALCOLM, Special Agent, 55 Canada Life Building, CALGARY, ALBERTA
ASHLEY M. WALKER, Special Agent, 815-17 McCallum Hill Bldg., REGINA, SASK.



The Protective Association of Canada

ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE: GRANBY, QUE.

The Only Purely Canadian Company

Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.

Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada.

E. E. CLEASON, Pres. & Gen. Mgr. J. G. FULLER, Secy., Asst. Mgr.

CONTINENTAL CASUALTY COMPANY

H. G. B. Alexander, Pres. Capital Paid Up \$2,000,000 Assets Exceed \$13,000,000

ACCIDENT AUTOMOBILE PLATE GLASS SICKNESS } Insurance

Service Unexcelled
Head Office Federal Building Toronto
R. D. BEDOLFE, CAN. GEN. MGR.

EAGLE STAR & BRITISH DOMINIONS INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND

Head Office for Canada TORONTO

J. H. RIDDEL, Manager E. C. G. JOHNSON, Asst. Manager

DALE & CO., LTD., General Agents, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax

FIRE ACCIDENT SICKNESS MARINE
AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY HAIL

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE

TORONTO

COLIN E. SWORD, Manager for Canada

A British Company Established in 1835 by British Merchants of the Far East.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Writing Fire Insurance at Cost Assets \$3,751,733.94

ALL POLICIES DIVIDEND PAYING AND NON-ASSESSABLE

BRANCH OFFICES:
Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal, St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown.



ORIGINAL
Melachrino
CIGARETTES
"The One Cigarette Sold the World Over"

Western Homes Ltd.
Mortgage Investments
Capital Subscribed \$2,800,000.00
Capital Paid Up 1,100,000.00
The Company's invested capital of over \$1,150,000.00 is secured by carefully selected mortgages on moderately priced city homes and well improved farms conservatively appraised at over \$2,300,000.00.

G. A. STIMSON & Co.
Limited. Est. 1883
The Oldest
Bond House in Canada
300 Bay Street — Toronto

The Royal Bank of Canada
DIVIDEND No. 160
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT, being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared and is payable at the rate of one penny per share on the 24th day of September, 1927, to all shareholders of record on the 21st day of September, 1927, at the close of business on the 21st day of September, 1927.
By order of the Board,
C. E. NEILL,
General Manager
Montreal, Que., July 12, 1927.

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited
(Incorporated under the laws of Canada)
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 10 per cent on the issued ordinary capital stock of the Company, payable on the 24th day of September, 1927, to all shareholders of record on the 21st day of September, 1927, at the close of business on the 21st day of September, 1927.
J. M. SMITH, Secretary
Noted: The Transfer Agents of the Company are National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto and Montreal, Canada; The London Agents of the Company are the Canadian and General Finance Company, Limited, 3, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C. 2.

McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd.
(Incorporated in Ontario)
DIVIDEND No. 35
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 10 per cent on the paid-up capital stock of this company has been declared and is payable at the rate of one penny per share on the 24th day of September, 1927, to all shareholders of record on the 21st day of September, 1927, at the close of business on the 21st day of September, 1927.
By order of the Board,
H. M. McINTYRE, Treasurer
Toronto, Ont., July 12, 1927.

Notice of Dividend
Famous Players Canadian Corporation Limited
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 10 per cent on the paid-up capital stock of this company has been declared and is payable at the rate of one penny per share on the 24th day of September, 1927, to all shareholders of record on the 21st day of September, 1927, at the close of business on the 21st day of September, 1927.
By order of the Board,
N. L. McINTYRE, Treasurer
Toronto, Ont., July 12, 1927.

Associated Gas and Electric Company
61 Broadway, New York
Dividends
The Board of Directors has declared the following quarterly dividends payable September 1 to holders of record July 30, 1927:
Dividend No. 10
\$6 Dividend Series Preferred Stock—\$1.50 per share in cash or 100ths of a share of Class A Stock for each share of Preferred Stock held.
Dividend No. 7
\$6.50 Dividend Series Preferred Stock—\$1.625 per share in cash or 133 1/3ths of a share of Class A Stock for each share of Preferred Stock held.
This is equivalent to permitting holders of said Preferred Stock to apply their cash dividend to the purchase of Class A Stock at the price of approximately \$37.50 per share as compared with the present market price of \$40.50 per share. The cash dividend is equivalent to over \$6.45 per share per annum for the \$6 Dividend Series and over \$7.00 per share per annum for the \$6.50 Dividend Series Preferred Stock.
M. C. O'REEFE, Secretary.



Canada's Bond Financing in 1927

THE latest issue of the Royal Securities Corporation monthly report on Canadian bond financing carries a comparative summary of new issues offered during the first six months of 1926 and 1927. The monthly totals are as follows:

	1927	1926
January	\$ 1,172,180	\$ 1,188,124
February	2,878,161	2,808,741
March	7,177,821	7,169,741
April	7,177,821	7,169,741
May	7,177,821	7,169,741
June	7,177,821	7,169,741

Total of months 1927 \$38,122,584 \$38,122,584
These figures indicate a net decrease of \$63,255,004 in new issues to date this year, as compared with the similar period of 1926. The difference is accounted for by the absence of Dominion Government offerings this year (\$105,000,000 in February, 1926), decreases of \$6,577,500 in Provincial issues and \$10,300,533 in Corporation issues, while Municipal offerings show an increase of \$2,212,000 and Railroad issues increased \$63,500,000.

Eliminating the Federal Government financing of February, 1926, an increase has been recorded each month of 1927 as against 1926—with the exception of March, when the total was \$1,162,280 less than that for March last year. Actually, the greatest amount of financing in any one month this year was done in June, when the total was \$78,361,424, but this consisted principally of the Canadian National Railways issue of \$65,000,000. The second largest monthly total—\$70,577,821 in April—included a more representative list of offerings, being composed of \$13,804,000 provincials, \$11,448,821 municipals, \$30,235,000 corporation bonds and \$15,000,000 railroad bonds.

A comparison of corporation bond financing during the six months period brings out the following interesting figures:

	1927	1926
Public Util.	\$ 44,225,000	\$ 45,968,322
Real Estate	1,600,000	2,385,000
Miscellaneous	22,225,000	28,250,000
Total	\$ 70,050,000	\$ 76,603,322

Public Util.: Telephone Cos. \$ 10,150,000
Light & Power 15,450,000
Miscellaneous: Electric Investment Security, Mortgage & Trust Co. \$ 10,450,000

Grant Total \$ 808,607,500 \$ 827,398,322
Duke-Price Power First Mortgage \$ 837,000,000, largely accounts for the total appearing under the heading of light and power bonds issued in the first half of 1927.

Estimated Crop Yields of 1927

THE Government report of July 11 indicates that completely crop prospects in Canada are dependent on weather conditions through mid-June. The report states that the weather has been generally favorable, but that the crop yield is still uncertain. The report also states that the weather has been generally favorable, but that the crop yield is still uncertain.

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No serious dangers are facing the bond market and in spite of a temporary downward movement the next substantial change is likely to be upward, even if this change should be postponed until some time next year.

East Kootenay Power Ready to Commence Operating Town Plant

EAST KOOTENAY POWER CO., which serves a territory extending from Cranbrook, B.C., to Clairmore, Alta., has been working on the construction of the Sentinel steam power station, on Crows Nest Lake in Alberta in order to increase the capacity of the Company's hydro-electric plant and at the same time insure continuous service at times when water power might be affected by low water. Being in a coal mining district an ample and cheap supply of coal is available for the steam station. It is now about ready to operate.

The first unit of 5,000 K.W.H. is about ready to begin operations and plant construction is now ready to receive the second unit at any time. This will be required at an early date to meet the increasing demand for power which is steadily developing within the territory served. It was reported that \$250,000 of new business was available for the new plant upon completion.

The larger power consumers of the district are the various coal mines which comprise the chief industry outside the power supplied to the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company's plant which is the largest single enterprise operating in that section of British Columbia and is rapidly expanding the scope of its operations. For some time back the coal mines suffered from a great deal of labor trouble which seriously curtailed output as well as power consumption. This drawback has been completely overcome and the district is once more prosperous which is a favorable augury for the earning power of East Kootenay Power Company. It is consequently expected that the current fiscal year which commenced April 1, will prove the best the Company ever had.

Clarence Mackay Says Cables Not Hurt By Wireless

IN RESPONSE to a request for information as to whether or not there has been any change in the cable situation since his remarks at the annual meeting, Mr. Clarence Mackay says, "It is true that the radio is competing with the cable companies for trans-oceanic business, but it is important to bear in mind that during the period of that competition for the five years between 1921 and 1926 the number of paid words transmitted by the Commercial Cable Company increased about 65% in the face of the radio companies reducing rates and using every other means to procure business away from the cable companies. This all substantiates the opinion I expressed in our last annual report with regard to radio competition, the crux of which is that radio will continue to be a factor in the communication field but only as a supplement to the present cable business, and is not likely to supplant the cables. In view of this it is my opinion that an investor should sell cable securities out of fear of radio. Radio has naturally attracted a great deal of attention and aroused a great deal of enthusiasm particularly in this country, but in the field of trans-oceanic communication the cable because of the advantage of accuracy, security and reliability will continue to be the principal means of communication."

While it is true that the radio companies are carrying a certain amount of trans-oceanic business that might ordinarily go to the cable companies and have in some cases brought about a reduction in rates, the collective earnings of The Mackay Companies based on the first four months of this year will show an increase over those of a year ago.

No Serious Dangers Facing Bond Market

THE stock market for some weeks has experienced a period of rest and reaction, but the technical position of the bond market has probably been improved. Indications are that some progress has been made by bond houses in reducing their inventory of unsold new issues," says Moody's Weekly Review of United States Financial Conditions in its current issue. "This may lengthen the time during which the stock market can remain upon this high plateau, for it should curtail the borrowing requirements of bond houses and augment the supplies of loanable funds in the New York banks."



MR. RAYMOND F. CRUMP
Formerly Assistant Manager, now General Manager of Canadian Rail and Harbor Terminals, Ltd. He was formerly general manager of the Northwestern Terminals Warehouse, Minneapolis, and has also been associated with the Proctor and Gamble Warehouse Co., and with Moores and Dunford, Inc., warehouse engineers and architects, New York City.

ital is 50,000 shares of no par value. The new company is stated to be amply financed, and there will be no public issue at the present time.

The vice-president of the new company is R. H. Mulch, president of the Ontario Tractor Company, at one time vice-president and general manager of the Chevrolet Motor Company in Oakland, California, later vice-president and general manager of the Durant Company of Canada. The other directors are: Chester J. Harris, of Brantford, son of one of the founders of the Massey-Harris Company; H. H. Champ of Hamilton, vice-president of the Steel Company of Canada and member of many other boards; G. R. Cottrell, banker and prominently associated with financial reorganizations, and J. F. Lash, of the well-known legal firm of Blake, Lash, Anglin and Cassels.

The organization of this company marks the passing of one of the oldest industries in Canada into new hands. It was in a building within two blocks of the centre of the present city of Hamilton that John Fisher, the founder of the business, built the first threshing machine ever made in Canada in 1836. Later the Sawyer brothers obtained control; and later still the destinies of the company were controlled by the Massey family for nineteen years, after Hart A. Massey.

Dominion and Provincial Government Bonds
Municipal Bonds
Public Utility and Industrial Financing
Foreign Issues Quoted

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1901
LONDON, ENG., OFFICE
107 St. James Street
E. R. WOOD, President
Head Office: 26 King Street East
TORONTO 2

The NORTHERN
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
Good insurance salesmen can always find a place with our growing organization. Write for full particulars.
HEAD OFFICE LONDON, ONTARIO.

MERCHANTS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE — WATERLOO, ONT.
OPERATING UNDER DOMINION CHARTER
SPECIALIZING IN
ACCIDENT — SICKNESS — AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED
LIBERAL CONTRACTS

Established 1899
Real Estate Bonds
Write for Booklet
W.N. McEachren & Sons Limited
901-2 Royal Bank Bldg.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY
Cumulative 7% Preferred Stock

FIVE DISTINCT SOURCES OF INCOME
Newsprint — Sulphite Pulp — Kraft Paper
Book and Writing Papers — Hydro-electric Power

POWER PROPERTIES
The International Paper Company is one of the largest holders of water powers on the continent.
Its major hydro-electric development, Gatineau Power Company, comprises one of the foremost hydro-electric projects on the continent and occupies a particularly favorable position in Canada due to its close proximity to large power markets. The three Gatineau plants have a designed capacity of 550,000 H.P., of which 80% is now being installed. Long-term contracts have already been executed for the sale of over 500,000 H.P. to the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission and others.
At Grand Falls, N.B. is the plant of the St. John River Power Co., a wholly owned subsidiary, which will be the largest hydro-electric plant in the Maritime Provinces, designed for an installation of 80,000 H.P. in four units, three of which are expected to be installed initially. Sale of part of the power to be developed has been arranged for and the balance the Company plans for its own use.
In the United States the Company has operated successfully for a period of years hydro-electric plants on the Hudson and Saranac Rivers with a capacity of 44,000 H.P. with an ultimate development of 300,000 H.P. This additional power is within a distributing radius of the large power market of New York City.
In addition to its own electric power properties, International Paper Company holds over 30% of the Common Stock of New England Power Association, which ranks first in New England with respect to the amount of electricity distributed.

MAGNITUDE
The total water powers which the International Paper Company and its subsidiaries now have in operation or under construction aggregate 700,000 H.P., capable of an ultimate development of over 1,500,000 H.P. The magnitude of these power properties may be realized when it is considered that the developed horsepower on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls is about 500,000 H.P. and on the American side approximately 575,000 H.P.

We consider the Cumulative 7% Preferred Stock of the International Paper Company a sound investment giving an exceptionally attractive interest return.
Price to yield about 7.20%
Circular on request
DRURY & CO
INVESTMENT BANKERS
CANADA LIFE BUILDING
109 St. James Street, Montreal



Security \$59,000,000

POSITION WANTED

Young married man. College graduate and overseas war service who has been engaged for seven years with large financial institution, desires to enter organization in which financial, accounting and auditing experience fully qualifies for position of responsibility. Highest credentials and recommendations. Box J, Saturday Night.

The International Nickel Co.

A quarterly dividend of one cent per share on the Preferred Stock has been declared, payable August 1, 1927, to the Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business, July 21, 1927. JAMES L. ASHLEY, Sec. & Treas. New York, July 13, 1927.

Be sure your WILL is made, naming a strong TRUST COMPANY as your EXECUTOR

Ask for Booklet, "The Corporate Executor" \$1.75, 500.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$1,250,000.00
THE IMPERIAL CANADIAN TRUST CO.
EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, ASSIGNEE, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Head Office: Winnipeg, Canada. Branches: Saskatoon and Calgary.

ASSOCIATED ALL-CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

The Toronto Casualty Fire & Marine Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO
President: G. LARRATT SMITH General Manager: A. E. DAWSON.

Merchants' and Employers' Guarantee and Accident Company

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL
President: J. H. FORTIER. Managing Director: A. E. DAWSON.
General Manager: J. H. PIGEON.

Canadian General Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO
President: W. W. EVANS. General Manager: A. E. DAWSON.

Loblaws Groceries Co. Limited

BALANCE SHEET

(May 31st, 1927)

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Current Assets:	Current Liabilities:
Cash on hand and in banks (see foot-note) \$141,116.27	Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses \$606,650.12
Merchandise Inventory and Advances \$1,227,953.68	Deferred Liabilities:
Advances to Loblaws Groceries, Inc. 39,647.21	Mortgages Payable 23,000.00
Advances to Loblaws Groceries, Limited (Alberta Company) 9,044.16	Income Tax Reserve 51,320.40
Investments:	Capital and Surplus:
2,600 shares of Preferred Stock Loblaws Groceries, Inc. 260,000.00	Capital Stock, Common 124,224.00
2,600 shares of Common Stock, Loblaws Groceries, Inc. 1.00	Prior Preference 619,200.00
150 shares of stock, Loblaws Groceries, Limited (Alberta Company) 15,000.00	Less: Redemption of 1927-28 year 71,600.00
Life Insurance 16,754.51	Capital Stock, Common 547,500.00
Mortgage Receivable 5,000.00	Shares, no par value 995,850.00
	Surplus 1,543,550.00
	2,445,917.88
Deferred Charges to Operations 50,429.23	
Capital Assets:	
Real Estate, Buildings, Improvements, Furniture and Fixtures and Autos and Trucks 1,288,292.14	
Less Depreciation Reserve 294,429.83	
Goodwill 360,000.00	
	993,772.31
	360,000.00
	\$3,127,718.40
	\$3,127,718.40

NOTE: Balance of amount required to be set aside as of the above date for redemption of Prior Preference Stock at market value \$3,252.33

LOBLAWS GROCERIES CO., LIMITED SURPLUS ACCOUNT

(Year ending May 31st, 1927)

Surplus, May 31st, 1926	\$ 567,185.35
Net Profit for year	629,140.37
Income Tax Adjustment, prior periods	3,477.06
Dividends, Prior Periods	40,586.00
Dividends and Bonus, Common	201,958.50
Premium Paid on Preference Stock redeemed	3,570.00
Income Tax Reserve, 1927 period	51,320.40
Surplus, May 31st, 1927	902,367.88
	\$1,199,802.78 \$1,199,802.78

Audited and approved:
Thorne, Mulholland, Howson and McPherson,
Chartered Accountants.

his two sons and an associate bought the business in 1899.

Although the company's history may be impressive its policies are to be modern and vigorous in the extreme, according to President T. A. Russell. "The company's business is on the verge of a great expansion," said Mr. Russell, speaking on the eve of his recent departure for Europe. "Not only in our present line of machinery to be manufactured and aggressively marketed with the aid of advertising and a reorganized sales force, but also new lines are to be added in keeping with the progress of the country."

"New machines, not hitherto manufactured in Canada, will enable contractors, municipalities and other buyers to satisfy all requirements of road building and road maintenance without going out of Canada. The line, which now comprises graders, maintainers, steam rollers, stone crushers and other items, will be extended to include leveling wheel

graders, gasoline road rollers, gasoline shovels, and other important items.

Means of distribution already include five western branches and a large sales force through Eastern Canada. The efficiency and extent of the system of distribution will, however, be extended until it matches the growing capacity of the plant in Hamilton. In the matter of export trade I look forward to a considerable increase, particularly in countries which have large road-building programs.

"The company is already doing business in many foreign countries. Their machines are operating, for example, in India, Africa and elsewhere. In these countries the good roads movement is rapidly developing, as an example a transcontinental highway is now in the process of construction through equatorial Africa from coast to coast."

The operation of the company will be in charge of Mr. T. B. Christie as manager. Mr. Christie has had a long and valuable experience with the company, having worked up through the various departments to the chief executive position.

H. A. Telfer Enters Stewart, McNair & Co.

STEWART, MCNAIR & CO., members of the Toronto Stock Exchange, announce that Mr. Herbert A. Telfer has become associated with their firm. "Herb" Telfer, who is well known in Toronto industrial circles, was general manager of the Telfer Biscuit Company, Toronto, for over 15 years.

Royal Bank of Canada Fellowship in Economics

THE expansion in all fields of Canadian industry and trade is taking place at such a rapid rate that the need for trained men is becoming a matter of major importance to the country. Thoughtful discussion of the internal and external problems of Canada should assist in developing an informed public opinion which will demand sound solutions and adjustments of the economic problems which confront government and industry. With a view to promoting this serious discussion of Canada's economic problems, to encouraging advanced courses in Economics, Banking and Trade, and to assisting capable students who desire to improve themselves in these fields, the Royal Bank of Canada will grant a graduate fellowship to any student in residence at a Canadian university who submits the best essay on one of several specified subjects during the coming academic year. The fellowship will have a value of \$1,000 and will permit the student to do research in the Economics Department of any of the Canadian universities. The subjects for the essays in 1927-28 were announced May 20, 1927.

The following conditions have been established for the contest.

"The essay must not exceed three thousand words in length, and preference will be given to papers which are non-technical in terminology and most practical in treatment."

"The fellowship will amount to \$1,000, and may be taken in the Department of Economics or of Political Science at any Canadian university. In case a student is unable to pursue the advanced study of Economics, he may choose a stipend of \$250 in cash, and a fellowship of \$750 will go to the student submitting the second best paper."

"The papers must be submitted to the Economist's Department of The Royal Bank of Canada before March 1, 1928; they should be typewritten in triplicate and numbered. The name of the student should be submitted in a sealed envelope with the paper."

"The winning paper becomes the property of the bank and at the option of the bank may be published as the bank sees fit. A non-winning paper remains the property of the student submitting it."

"The four subjects for 1927-28 will be announced in May after consultation with the Economics Department of the various Canadian colleges and universities."

"The papers will be judged by the Economist's Department of the bank, and five of the best papers will be submitted for final judgment to a committee of prominent men not connected with The Royal Bank of Canada."

"Answers to any questions concerning the interpretation of the rules of the competition will be given by the Head Office of The Royal Bank."

When a Torrens Title Is Lost

I. L. Peterborough, Ont. The lost document you refer to is undoubtedly a Torrens title, which is a duplicate of the actual title to the land in question. The original is always kept on file at the Winnipeg Land Titles Office by the District Registrar. The Real Property Act provides that when a title is issued by the Land Titles Office, it is issued in duplicate. The original is placed on file at the Land Titles Office, and duplicate is given to the registered owner.

Before any land can be transferred, production of the duplicate title is required with the transfer. In cases where this duplicate has been mislaid, or destroyed, the District Registrar requires an advertisement

to be inserted in the most prominent local newspaper in the land titles district, and also in the most prominent newspaper in the district where the owner resides. Such advertisement must state that the title has been lost or destroyed, and the intention of the District Registrar to issue a new duplicate title within a certain number of days. This advertisement, of course, is notice to anyone who may hold the title as security. Affidavits are also required from the owner of the property, stating the circumstances in connection with the loss, etc., when making application for a new duplicate title. The cost covering this may total at least \$30. First make sure the document has really been lost, rather than mislaid.

D. R. Finkelstein Company, Trust & Loan Building, Winnipeg, are familiar with district in which your property is situated, and also have experience in adjusting such problems as you are now worrying about.

Sobie Silk Shops Preferred Attractive for Business Man's Purchase

SOBIE SILK SHOPS, LTD. 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock—we may say to a subscriber in Camrose, Alta., who asks if this stock would be a good purchase for him—has at the moment all the signs of a satisfactory stock for a business man to buy. In view of the past growth, both as regards sales and profits, additional speculative attractiveness is given by the bonus of one half share of common with each share of preferred.

The company operates a chain of stores located in a number of the larger Canadian cities and deals exclusively in ladies' tailored undergarments, lingerie and hosiery. The company manufactures the undergarments in its own plant at Montreal and purchases its hosiery requirements from three different manufacturers. The company is still in the earlier stages of its development and is planning to extend its field of operations considerably. The management anticipates that profits will grow as new stores are opened up. The prospectus shows that after making allowance for depreciation, the company's earnings for the year ended May 31st, 1926, amounted to \$27,371. For the seven months ended December 31st, 1926, earnings after depreciation amounted to \$38,642. There will be 9,000 shares of the new preferred stock outstanding with a par value of \$25, so that the amount required annually to pay dividends at 7 per cent, will be \$15,750. Thus, on the figures just quoted for 1926 and part of 1925, the amount required for dividends on the new preferred stock was earned by a comfortable margin, and a satisfactory surplus shown available for common shares.

Mr. Sobie estimates that when the new capital is fully employed, earnings after depreciation and taxes will not be less than \$85,000 per annum, which is at the rate of 37 per cent on the preferred stock and equal to \$5 per share on the no par value common stock after paying preferred stock dividends. It is possible that this is over-optimistic, but it seems reasonable to expect a satisfactory increase over the 1926 showing.

The prospectus states that in the last four years sales have risen from \$75,137 in 1923 to \$306,299, in 1926. The balance sheet for December 31st, 1926, after giving effect to the new financing, shows the company to be in a satisfactory position financially and well supplied with working capital, current assets amounting to \$250,014, as compared with current liabilities of \$90,958.

It is probable that the marketability feature will not be very strong for some time, but this should adjust itself satisfactorily in time. A good point is that the enterprise will continue to be directed by the present management.

It is pointed out in a Government report that the forests of Canada rank second only to agriculture in the value of their products; they are the sources of one-quarter of the total export trade; they provide 20 per cent of the entire freight haulage on Canadian railways and, in addition, substantially augment passenger traffic earnings by the attraction of tourists; they provide direct employment for over 97,000 workers and furnish salaries and wages to the total of over \$100,000,000 per year.

AMONG THE 30,000 ISLANDS OF THE GEORGIAN BAY

You can have a lot of fun around the Thirty Thousand Islands of Georgian Bay. Whether you stay at one of the hotels or choose to camp on one of the islands, you are sure of a continuous good time. You can have splendid swimming, boating and other water sports or you can spend your whole time fishing. It is a famous fishing district for black bass, lake trout and muskellunge.

In the evenings there is good music and dancing at the hotel resorts.

There is a fine booklet available describing this vacation territory in detail, giving hotels, rates, etc. Ask any Canadian National Railways Agent for one.

A Special Protection Policy

is being issued by The Empire Life Insurance Company for amounts of \$5,000 and upwards.

If contemplating further Insurance, get details of this Policy by direct inquiry to the Head Office of the Company.

THE EMPIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office

12-14 Wellington St., East, TORONTO



CCIDENTAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

GUARANTEED BY NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED

FIRE - HAIL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCES

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WINNIPEG
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460 St. Francois Xavier Street

TORONTO
26 WELLINGTON ST. E.

F. J. Crawford & Co.

MEMBERS STANDARD STOCK & MINING EXCHANGE

Mining Stock Specialists

10 Jordan Street Adelaide 6705 Toronto



Exterminate Weeds

Many million dollars worth of farm products are ruined annually by weeds. The loss in rental and sale value incurred by weed-infested farms is incalculable. The weed pestilence has become intolerable.

Exterminate weeds on every square foot of land on your own property, on unoccupied lots and farm lands, on every highway and lane, in city, town or country.

WARNING

Under the provisions of The Weed Control Act 1927, now in force, the destruction of noxious weeds is no longer optional. The destruction of noxious weeds is now compulsory.

Every occupant of land and every owner of unoccupied land is required to destroy all noxious weeds before their seeds ripen. Municipal councils are required to destroy all noxious weeds growing upon the highways. Let everyone co-operate to end the weed nuisance.

The Department of Agriculture

Province of Ontario

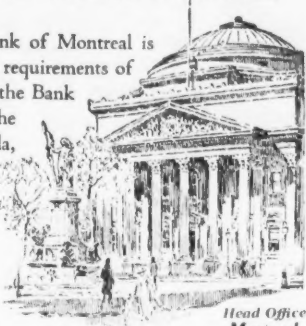
Parliament Buildings, Toronto

HON. JOHN S. MARTIN
MinisterW. B. ROADHOUSE
Deputy Minister

BANKING SERVICE

THE service of the Bank of Montreal is measured only by the requirements of its customers. While the Bank co-operates with many of the largest enterprises in Canada, its service is equally extended to all of its clients. The Bank cordially welcomes small accounts.

Total Assets in excess of
\$780,000,000



Head Office
Montreal

BANK OF MONTREAL
Established 1817

OFFICE SPECIALTY

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The Moral of Besco's Failure to Make Good

(Continued from Page 13)

the corporation should not be taken out of the hands of the majority of the shareholders, and that if the corporation had to be reorganized the task of reorganization should be left to such shareholders.

"Yielding to that view, I have deferred the determination of the application of the petitioner in order that the corporation might freely evolve and consummate its plans. I have asked the counsel to keep me informed of the steps taken, and that has been done.

"I have come to certain conclusions of fact in this matter, and it is but fair that I should explicitly state those conclusions. I am of the opinion (1) that a reorganization of the corporation is necessary in order to preserve the undertakings of its two principal subsidiary companies, and to achieve the primary object of the corporation. The activities of the directors of the corporation support that view. Mr. Wolvin concedes that it is desirable; my finding is that it is essential. Before the petition was presented some attempts at formulating a plan were made, without success. I find also (2) no successful effort was made in the direction of reorganization in the interval from the presentation of the petition to the present time, nor has anything been brought to my notice which would justify the hope that such reorganization can be accomplished by the corporation in the near future. Mr. Wolvin observed on the stand that he failed absolutely to develop any plan that would include the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, and he added that the coal company cannot be called upon any longer to use its assets to bolster up the steel industry. The allegation pressed by the petitioner is that the policy of those who control this corporation is, to use the words of counsel, to jettison the steel undertaking entirely. That intention, if it be properly imputed to the management, raises some serious questions of economic and public policy which lie outside the scope of the application before me, but I think it can be fairly said that it directly challenges the primary purpose which finds expression in the memorandum of association.

"For the reasons which I mentioned I have formed the opinion that it is just and equitable that the corporation should be wound up, as prayed for in the petition. Some objections were made to the appointment of the Royal Trust Company as liquidator, but I see no valid reason for giving effect to these objections."

HOW has it come about that the British Empire Steel Corporation including its subsidiary, the Dominion Steel Corporation, and its subsidiaries, are in such a parlous condition? One interesting expert view of the situation is given in the course of an article in the "Colliery Guardian" of London, England.

"At the present time, when the air is so thick with amalgamations and combinations, it is not without interest to consider the case of the British Empire Steel Corporation, the unfortunate octopus in which so much British capital is involved," says the article. "Besco, as it is popularly called, was organized after the war to consolidate the existing coal, iron and steel industries of Nova Scotia. It took the form of a holding company and acquired the common stock of the Dominion Steel Corporation, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. shipyards, and other properties. The combination at once encountered the full force of the post-war slump. Only one of the constituent companies—the Dominion Coal Co.—has been able to pay its way, and has in fact had to shoulder almost the entire burden of the varied enterprise. This position has had two results—the practical obliteration of the corporation's capital on a Stock Exchange basis and the creation of chronic labor trouble.

"Last year a Royal Commission, under the chairmanship of Sir Andrew Duncan, was appointed to investigate the labor situation, and, amongst other things, recommended that increased protection on coal and steel should be afforded by the Dominion Government. The latter at first reserved its judgment on this part of the report, whilst accepting the remainder of the recommendations, and this reticence impelled the National Trust Co. of Toronto, acting for itself and other bondholders, to petition for the winding up of Besco in the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

"The proceedings have aroused great excitement in the Maritime provinces and in the Dominion generally. On April 18 Judge Chisholm refused the application. It is probable that this decision was prompted less by the specific pledges made in the court of a complete overhaul of the corporation's affairs than by the grudging concession by the King

Ministry of renewed protection for its products, these including the establishment of coking plants in Quebec and Ontario, with a view to using coal from the Maritime provinces. The terms of the subsidy provide an annual payment over a period of 15 years, of 4% of the cost of the plant in the case of a private corporation; and 5% of the cost in the case of municipal ownership. To permit of a blending of coals, provision is made for an admixture with American coal up to 30%. As a means of stimulating the use of Canadian coal, and protecting the investment, a sliding scale has been arranged whereby the use of 70% of Canadian coal entitles the manufacturer to the full subsidy, but if less than 50% is used no subsidy is paid.

"It is dangerous to test the merits of amalgamations as a principle by particular cases; much depends upon the circumstances existing at the time when a merger is evolved and upon the capacity of the management. Besco has suffered much the same fate since the war has attended vertical combines in Great Britain and Germany. It is probably safe to say, however, that disasters resulting from the unpropitious selection of a period of abnormal prices and an inability to secure efficient directive ability tend to become exaggerated in the case of these huge agglomerations. The Besco case exemplifies both of these dangers. The authorized capital was originally fixed at 500 million dollars. This was found to be in excess of requirements and the amount was subsequently reduced to 250 million dollars, of which \$9,832,100 has been issued. The working capital of the combine has been reduced in successive stages from 16,800,000 dollars in 1923 to 9,500,000 dollars in 1925. A consolidated balance sheet for the year ended December 31, 1925, showed a loss of 4,411,430 dollars. The stock markets to-day regard the stock of the corporation as practically valueless, and, according to cables advices from Halifax, it has now been decided to carry out a complete financial reorganization, by which the outstanding share capital will be extinguished and replaced by 1,000,000 shares of no specific par value.

"The misfortunes of Besco have been due partly to the animosity which its methods seem to have aroused in Nova Scotia, but its history appears to furnish a special object lesson. As we have pointed out, the Dominion Coal Co. has virtually had to carry the whole incubus and its operations have been marked by great vision and technical skill. The collieries at Cape Breton comprise the most up-to-date equipment and have been developed by the most approved methods. Yet labor troubles have abounded and it is significant that these have been especially prominent at the collieries, which have been the mill-cakes of the corporation.

"The moral appears to be that the intimate association of the coal and other industries in the same financial complex is provocative of labor unrest, due to the conflicting claims of various sections of workers to secure the proceeds of enterprise. It has been urged by the advocates of amalgamation that the Dominion Coal Co., taken by itself, presents an excellent example of the advantages to be obtained by concentration; that in the 20 years following its formation in 1893 the output rose from 1,485,924 tons per annum to 6,478,709 tons. It is a significant fact that this output accords very nearly with the figure which some good judges have fixed as the maximum to be aimed at by amalgamations in the British coal industry. Beyond it the business tends to become unmanageable, and, in the Canadian case, it is probable that the Dominion Co. would have fared considerably better if it had not been tied up in the grandiose corporation whose affairs are now causing so much concern."

SAVED AND MADE MONEY FOR HIM

Financial Editor, Saturday Night.—I appreciate your columns very much, especially because of your sane appraisals of mining stocks. I have been guided very largely by these, and they have both saved and made money for me.—L. O. G., Toronto, Ontario.

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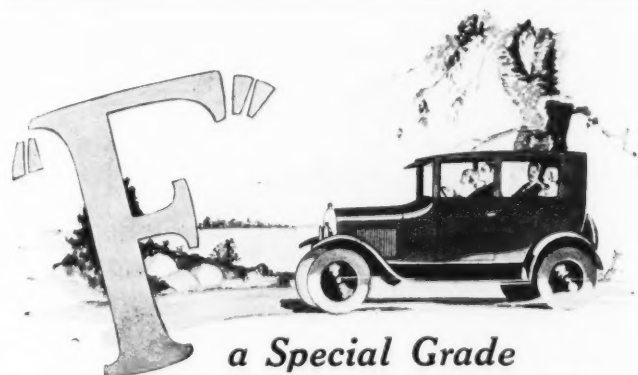
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SATURDAY NIGHT

WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 23, 1927

The Blood Healer

By Laura Lee Davidson

CLEAR and high, like the note of a violin, the long-drawn whine of the saw was borne on the wind to the cabin door, where Kate Kennedy, the Blood Healer, stood gazing across the blue ice to the sawing bee at John Beaulac's. On the opposite shore four pairs of heavy farm horses, harnessed to the treadmill were

crossed her doorsill except Rose Beaulac, John's wife, who sometimes went to the little cabin on the island with food or a warm blanket. Once Rose of the good heart, had stayed the night with Kate when she had pneumonia, but then Rose was good to everyone.

But Kate was after all the Healer. She had the blood charm, that strange power that can, by means of a touch and the recital of a certain verse of scripture, stop the flow of blood. William Foret knew that she had saved the life of his gray mare that had cut her leg on a wire and was bleeding to death in the pasture. She had merely laid her hand on the cut and muttered a few

and save his life. Old Jim Forrester had not bequeathed his knowledge to her until long afterwards—the verse to be said, that one blood healer can never divulge until he is dying. A man can give the secret to a woman, and a woman tell it to a man, but never man to man or woman to woman, for that would break the charm. No she, Kate had not known it until long after it was too late to do her any good. Her man had died without doctor or priest and she had not known how to save him. In his clenched hand she had found a bit of John Beaulac's old plaid coat and, leaning to catch Dan's last whisper, she had made out the word Beaulac. There had been an old quarrel between the men, something about a sheep—they had not spoken for some time. What plainer proof could there be that John was the murderer?

But the settlement had not sided with her. The Beaulac family was large and powerful in the country-side, she had no father or brother to take up her feud. John had gone to the west for a few years, taking his imbecile brother with him, later he had returned, had married and prospered, while she, Kate, had gone on hating him and growing more lonely and more bitter every day. She was not crazy yet but she was the victim of the "fixed idea" that given time and solitude, goes so surely over into madness.

She was not an old woman, scarcely fifty, but she belonged to the pioneer days of the settlement at the Lake of Many Islands, the days before the railroad or the telephone, before even the school or the church. She could not read, she went nowhere, she talked with no one. She believed in a God, oh yes, but he was not a God of mercy. Her deity was the God of Jael or of Deborah the Mighty Avenger of Blood. Now, at last her time had come and God had delivered her enemy into her hand. She would go to him but not to heal—rather to watch him die. For she had no doubt of her power, she was confident that she could save John if she chose. True she had never called on to treat a human being before, but she had cured many a hurt animal—or so she believed. Some had died, of course, but that was before she had reached them. Yes, she could save John Beaulac, she knew that, but she was going to let him die.

Inside the farmhouse were the crowd of neighbors, the wailing, frightened children and there was old Ismael, the half-wit, crouched in his accustomed corner behind the great stove. Peering out with bleary eyes from behind his ragged thatch of stiff, gray hair he looked like a fierce old owl caught out in the daylight. There was the old clock, wagging on the wall, ticking off the seconds of John's life and there was the dying man, stretched on the bed dyed crimson with his blood. The crowd made way for her respectfully as she approached and suddenly she was aware of the kneeling figure of the wife on the far

of bacey, Dan, says I. But he lifted up his axe to hit me. I fired John's gun an' he fell down, but he tore John's coat as I was wearin'. Well I got the bacey off him afore they found him. 'Twas John come on us in the road an' took me away. 'Don't you never tell, Ish, says he, or they'll put you away to the asylum. But nobody can't lift up no axe at Ish, poor Ish."

Then into the group strode Dr. LeBaron, turning up his cuffs, and opening his black bag as he came.

All the long afternoon Kate worked on eagerly helping the doctor with steady hands. She set the house in order and fed the children—they did not run from her now. She even persuaded Rose to eat a little and infused some of her own courage into Rose's terrified heart. John would live and she was glad.

The sun had sunk behind long golden bars and the snow covered ground under the celars was tinged pink in the afterglow as Kate Kennedy trudged home across the frozen lake. From island points to rocky shore the ice had heaved in long crevasses that showed the green water between their open walls. An early honey bee, drunk with the sap of a fresh-cut birch zig-zagged buzzing past her cheek.

"Spring's comin' fast," she whispered. "Twill no be long now afore the flowers come."

As she spoke she was smiling, why she did not know. A deep content filled her dull mind. A change she could not comprehend had come to her. For the first time in twenty years she had been one with her neighbors in a crisis, had worked to help them. For the first time since Dan's death she had forgotten to hate them. It was as though the ice had broken and warm spring was coming fast. She could not reason about all this, she had no idea that she too had passed through a crisis, had escaped a great danger, but she felt that she was free at last and in her eyes shone the joy of a great deliverance.

Dickens

AS A realist Dickens probed the gloomiest recesses of human nature, and faced the most difficult problems of his day; but he never presented anything that was repulsive or vulgar. Dickens always felt it his bounden duty to seek out the good that is inherent in even the basest of mankind. He never saw even the most sordid thing in life without the knowledge that just a little compassion would kindle the spark of better feeling that was hidden away, and it is just this simple charm of humanity that is the hall mark of his greatness. The most sordid of his criminals give proof of this. In "Oliver Twist" are some outstanding examples; what a wonderful creation is Nancy, the good angel in the den of vice,



MRS. J. W. STEWART
Wife of General J. W. Stewart, and one of Vancouver's leading hostesses, seen in the picturesque grounds of the Stewart home "Ardayar," on Shaughnessy Heights, where many distinguished visitors have been entertained.

plodding slowly round and round, turning the wheel that worked the saw. Great piles of logs, piled butt end to, were waiting on the bare hillside to be cut into stove lengths for the winter fires. Big Joe Beaulac, Yankee Jim, Black Jack, William Foret were all giving a day's work to John Beaulac's "bee". Later John would go to their farms to give his labor in return.

There was much joking, occasional rather rough horseplay, frequent stops for a short smoke. Soon they would hear the mine whistle blow for noon and would be tramping up the hill to the house and the good dinner that Rose Beaulac was cooking.

Suddenly a cry rang out, shriller than the scream of the revolving blade, louder than the grinding noise of the toothed wheel and a man pitched forward against the pile of logs. John Beaulac, the man at the wheel, whose duty it was to hold the long tree trunk against the whirling knife, had slipped and fallen against its edge.

For the time of one breath the workmen stood aghast. The horses stopped their slow walk as their driver sprang down from his perch on the tread. Someone unharnessed one of them with shaking, fumbling hands and rode off at a gallop toward the nearest telephone to summon the doctor and the priest, and other hands, unskilled but very gentle, lifted the injured man carefully and carried him into his house.

Soon the messenger came back to say that Father Polmaise was on his way, but that Dr. LeBaron had gone far across the hills and could not be reached, perhaps for hours and all the while John Beaulac's face was growing grayer as his strength ebbed with the crimson flow that oozed from beneath the soaked bandages.

Then someone remembered Kate, the Blood Healer. What did it matter that she was "touched", that every traveller instinctively crossed to the far side of the road as she appeared, that children at sight of her always ran whimpering to their mothers.

"Mind old Kate," the neighbors said. "If she once puts her spell on you it's all day with you then."

Everyone dreaded her bitter tongue, no one ever

words when the blood began to grow paler, then white, like clear water and soon it stopped altogether and the mare was as good as ever.

So William struck out across the ice to bring her while the neighbors went on reciting stories of Kate's successes to keep hope alive in the heart of poor terrified Rose Beaulac, whose man lay dying.

Kate was expecting the summons. She had heard John's scream, had seen the commotion and knew there had been an accident before she saw the messenger start across the lake. In preparation for her short journey she had folded her black woollen shawl cornerwise and laid it over her grey hair, pinning it firmly under her pointed chin, and had reached down her old coonskin coat from its peg on the wall. When William arrived breathless and gasped out his errand she listened without comment, only, when she heard the name of the injured man an ugly gratified smile twisted her thin lips.

"He's again' fast, Kate. Come as quick as you can," urged William as he turned back across the ice again.

If John were dying William did not wish to miss the excitement of the end. Dying men sometimes talked at the last and perhaps he would tell what the settlement believed he only knew about the death of Dan Kennedy, Kate's husband, who had been dead these twenty years. Poor Kate had never recovered from that blow, followed by the premature birth and the death of her baby. She had been "queer" ever since. She had always believed, in spite of all denial, that John Beaulac's hands had fired the shot that had killed her husband. No one else quite believed it, but everyone thought that Joe knew more than he would tell. Perhaps, now that he was dying, he would tell what he knew, and the truth he learned once and for all, so William hurried away, leaving the Blood Healer to follow at a slower pace.

Kate was not in any hurry to reach her patient. She walked very deliberately, tasting to the full the joy of an anticipated revenge. Just so had her man, Dan Kennedy, been brought in to her with his life blood draining away, only then she had not known the charm to stop that blood

side of the bed. Rose had slipped one arm under her husband's head, with the other hand she was wiping his damp forehead. Here eyes were gazing straight past them all, looking along the desolate road that she was soon to tread alone. She heeded not the whimpering child dragging at her skirts, she did not see the Blood Healer, her man was going and going without a word.

As Kate Kennedy looked at the kneeling woman something seemed to snap in her sluggish brain, a hand seemed clutching at her throat, her eyes filled with slow, scalding tears. What had she meant to do? What was her revenge to cost? She had planned to strike at the man, but to reach him she would first have to beat on a woman's shrinking, quivering heart, a woman who had never done her any harm, who had even been kind to her. She knew that she could never do it now. The man was suddenly nothing it was the woman she saw—the woman, who was suffering every pang that she, Kate, had suffered so long ago.

She stepped quickly, round the bed and fell on her knees.

"Rose, Rose," she cried, passing an arm around her. "Don't you give up. I'll save him for you yet. It ain't too late, darlin'. See I have my hand upon the cut, I'm savin' my charm. I dare not tell it to you, for that would spoil it entirely, but you be prayin', Rose. Just you keep on sayin' 'God be good to us, God be good to us.' Like that, Rose."

While she spoke poor Ismael crept past them and out into the door-yard and there, at last, the settlement was hearing the truth about Dan Kennedy's death. The shock, the excitement had loosened his tongue and Ismael was babbling excitedly.

"Dan Kennedy, Dan Kennedy," he was saying malevolently. "Dead an' Ish knows who 'twas that killed him. I come on him in the road, I did. Give me a bit



THE WEDDING GROUP AT BISHOP'S CLOSE, VICTORIA, B.C.
From left to right—Mr. Dick Wilson, Mr. Arthur Beasley, the bridegroom, Mr. Joseph Harold Wilson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wilson of Victoria, the bride, Margaret Burroughes (Peggy), daughter of the Right Rev. C. DeV. Schofield, Bishop of Columbia, and Mrs. Schofield, Mr. Arthur Pitts, Miss Betty Schofield, Mr. Jack Watson and Mr. Ross Wilson. The very attractive bride is well known in Toronto for she was educated at Bishop Strachan School and at the University of Toronto.

the shining example of the good possessed by every mortal! Sikes, too, surely had one redeeming feature in his callous soul: his love for Nancy, and his disinclination to hear tales of her treachery. "There ain't a stancher hearted girl going," he asserted; and although she suffered brutal murder at his hands, that must always be remembered to his credit. Fagin, too, was not without a spark of decency when he warned Oliver to take heed of Sikes and to do his every bidding, for he "thinks nothing of blood when his own is up." "Some Rogues and Vagabonds of Dickens," Walter Dexter.

Enchanted Winter

Can winter charm the eye like spring?
—When trees, like girls, beside a stream
Watch their reflections quivering
In pools whose cold green ripples gleam—
Could silent woods be more enthralled
If every glade was bracken-walled?

Can winter charm the eye like spring?
—Each blushing cloud can hide her face,
When naked oaks are shivering,
Behind a fan of living lace—
Could ruddy hills be more entranced
If there spring's youthful feet had danced?

Can winter charm the eye like spring?
—When frosty sunsets flame at night
Slim purple elms stand whispering
Of nymphs, and fauns, and secret flight—
Oh God, could dusk be more enchanted,
If every copse was primrose-planted.

—K. Collison-Morley.



A FORETASTE OF ASCOT'S GLORIES
Some striking examples of the dressmakers' art which were worn at Ascot, photographed at a fashion display given at Murray's River Club at Maldenhead, England.



THE sixtieth anniversary of the Confederation of Canada was a memorable day in England as well as in the Dominion. It was celebrated chiefly by two great gatherings. The first in the morning — and a terrible morning of rain and gloom it was! — a wonderful service in Westminster Abbey, attended by the great men of the Mother Country as well as by a large body of representative Canadians. The second by a brilliant re-

Malcolm, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce. In a front row near the Choir were Mr. Justice and Mrs. Hodgins, and in the same row of seats were Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling, Sir George and Lady M. Laren Brown were there, and in front of them Sir James Craig, Premier of Northern Ireland, Sir Gilbert Parker, Lady (Haniar) Greenwood, Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P., Mr. Percival Ridout, Mr. and Mrs. George Badgerow, Mrs. John G. Howard, the Agents General for Australia as well



A CANADIAN AT COURT
Miss Sarah Yolande Cartwright, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Cartwright, of Manly, South Africa. Presented at Court, June 21st, 1927. Miss Cartwright is a granddaughter of the late James S. Cartwright of Osgoode Hall, and a great granddaughter of the late Hon. William Cayley, of Toronto.

ception given by the High Commissioner for Canada and Mrs. Larkin in the beautiful Canadian Building in Trafalgar Square—a building which I heard spoken of by a famous architect as one of the finest in London. The Abbey service was so impressive and so beautifully rendered that one wished it had been possible for more Canadians to be present. That to be sure would have clashed with the celebrations at home, so all was for the best, but it was an occasion one longed to share with as many as possible of those who love Canada and are proud of her progress.

It was fitting that the religious celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation should be in Westminster Abbey, associated with so many of the notable events in the history of our Empire and one was touched by the attention to detail connected with Canada displayed in the arrangements.

The Abbey choir, for example, was assisted by the Choir of His Majesty's Free Chapel of St. George at Windsor Castle, and the music for the service was chosen from that sung by the Gentlemen of Windsor and the Choristers of Windsor during their visit to Canada early in the year.

All the ushers or side-men wore maple leaf badges and the form of service bore on its cover a maple leaf — and on the reverse a picture of the Canadian Houses of Parliament with the Carillon (Victory) Tower.

EARLY as it was when one arrived it was interesting to see so many people in their places, and as the hour for the service drew near more and more worshippers filled in the hall, the seats from the entrance to the choir, in both transepts, under the lantern and to the steps of the sanctuary itself.

The Duke of Connaught represented the King and there were also present Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Lord and Lady Aberdeen and Lord and Lady Byng, thus linking up many years of later Canadian history. The Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, was there, and Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir William Joynson Hicks, Mr. Chamberlain, the Lord Chancellor, the High Commissioner for Canada, and Mr. James

as for Canada, Lord Salisbury, High Steward of Westminster; and Lord Muir Mackenzie, High Bailiff of Westminster were both present and a host of others.

When the stately procession entered we saw the Bishop of London as well as the Archbishop of Canterbury, both in marvellous capes, heavy with embroidery. The Canons of the Abbey all took part, and the Dean of Westminster (Dr. Foxley Norris) wore a magnificent cape of cloth of gold. The Abbey banners were carried as well as the Processional Cross. One of these banners is in memory of the men killed in the war; the other was the gift of the Mothers' Union, and is suitably inscribed.

"O CANADA" opened the service after which the congregation knelt for prayers, and stood while the Anthem "I was glad when they said unto me" was sung.

The Dean then advanced to the Sanctuary steps and made an address beginning "Let us now unite to commemorate the 60th year of the Confederation of Canada, and let us never forget the brave men who have sealed with their lives the greatness of their country." Perhaps the shadowy ranks drew nearer as our thoughts flew to the heroic dead who fell in the war, and then to those whom the Dean said, "Today we rejoice to honor. They have welded together into one indissoluble whole an Empire's resources and an Empire's liberties. Not in vain, not forgotten, not unhonored have they offered their lives," and as the address drew to an end with the familiar words, "He shall have Dominion from sea to sea and from the river to the ends of the earth," the whole congregation rose and sang, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Then prayers for Canada, and as we rose again there rang out the first notes of that splendid prayer: "God of our fathers, known of old," and I wondered as I looked at Mr. Kipling what thoughts were passing through his mind as he listened. The Procession was a beautiful sight, as the dazzling figures, with the Cross and Banners, passed around the Abbey the sweetness of the hymn, "Light's abode, celestial Salem" was heard more faintly among the chapels and tombs, then swelling to full beauty as clergy and choir again

reached the Sanctuary steps. There rang through the arches the final prayers and hymn and then the silence following the Blessing was broken by the National Anthem sung with such fervor that one thought again of the great army that died to make those words come true.

As we turned and slowly made our way to the great West Door the organ played softly, "Land of Hope and Glory," and as we passed down over that pavement which Kings trod to their crowning and great men to their burial, each one paused at the grave of the Unknown Warrior, outlined and beautified by the red and white peonies which had come from distant Canada for this her Sixtieth Anniversary.

AT THE splendid reception arranged by the High Commissioner and Mrs. Larkin, very special attention was paid to the visiting Canadians, of whom there is a large number now in London. It is obviously impossible to give any full list of names of guests, but in addition to those who are here for a holiday, invitations were sent to all the Ambassadors and Ministers, to the ex-Governors and their wives, to others with keen interest in Canada, and Canadians such as the Duchess of Atholl, M.P., Lord and Lady Astor, Lord and Lady Beaverbrook, Lady Margaret Boscawen, Lord and Lady Clarendon, Lord and Lady Cave, Lady Donegall and her son, Lord Donegall, Colonel and Mrs. Hamilton Gault, Colonel and Mrs. Grant Morison, the Lord Chief Justice, Lady Hewart and the Hon. Kathleen Hewart (who leave for Canada next month), Sir Robert and Lady Kinderley, Prof. and Mrs. Tait Mackenzie, and a host of others.

Nothing was lacking for an enjoyable evening for the youthful as well as for older people and the splendour of Canada House was a revelation to many of the guests.

AMONG the many Canadian visitors are Colonel and Mrs. J. B. Maclean, and among Englishmen going soon to Canada is Lt-General Sir William Furse, the distinguished soldier, Director of the Imperial Institute, brother of Charles Furse the artist, and brother-in-law of Dame Katherine Furse, whose name is known to all women who had anything to do with the war. A Canadian woman now in London on important affairs is Mrs. Farris of Vancouver, who is a delegate to the Centenary celebrations of the University of London, and was also official representative of the Canadian Federation of University women at the Crosby Hall celebrations. These were referred to recently in the "London Letter," and I doubt not that Her Majesty remem-

bered that it was Dominion Day when she opened the new buildings for the benefit of the University women of the civilized world.



BACK IN GENEVA
Dame Rachel Crowley.

bered that it was Dominion Day when she opened the new buildings for the benefit of the University women of the civilized world.

AT THE moment we are thrilled over the eclipse this week. It is estimated that half a million persons have travelled already to the belt of totality which is thirty miles deep, and includes on the line such places as Southport, Preston, Criceth, Giggleswick, Darlington, Richmond in Yorkshire and Hartlepool. I am not one of the half million; so I can read with calmness about the arrangements that the railways are making and the plans for feeding so many travellers. Some friends of my own are going by car and arranging to sleep, if necessary, in their cars. They are even taking food supplies with them for emergencies, but I daresay we shall hear that the organization was good and that these emergency arrangements were not needed. The railways are going to have food served on station platforms and sidings, and in waiting rooms. The people who do the catering should reap a good harvest. I wonder if

we shall hear any complaints of profiteering. There must be a great temptation to something of the kind when the demand is so great.

SIGNS are not wanting that the season is on the wane. True the rush of entertainments goes on as gaily as ever, but there is more talk of holidays and more yearning for the country after the fun and the heaping of festivities. The Royal Garden party (there is to be only one this year) takes place late in July and that means the official end of the season. After that comes Cowes and then Scotland for the months of September and October. There are constant references in the newspapers to the approaching visit to Canada of the Prince of Wales and of Mr. Baldwin. Knowing Canada, one has a good idea of the reception that waits not only the Prince who is an old friend, but the Prime Minister who will be overwhelmed and delighted with the proverbial Canadian hospitality and kindness. I fervently hope that the weather may be gloriously fine and that the visitors will see Canada at her best and most beautiful.

ONE of the very best and most original of the "shows" now on in London is that at Nigel Playfair's theatre, the Lyric at Hammersmith, where "The Beggar's Opera" ran for so long and more lately "The Beaux Strategem" was a success. The piece is "When Crummles played," and all readers of Dickens will recognize the allusion. The play opens with Vincent Crummles interviewing the young Nicholas Nickleby who is accompanied by Smike, and then introducing him to the famous Crummles family. Then we plunge into the play of the Elizabethan period, "The London Merchant, or George Barnwell". Lillo's tragedy, in which famous men of old days acted. As a matter of fact the play is highly dramatic, but the manner in which it is performed by very clever people produces shouts of laughter. At the end the chief actors and actresses appear, dressed in the modern style—one clever girl complete with Eton crop and cigarette—and recite the Epilogue by A. P. Herbert of "Punch". When the last verse comes:—
"Have we, I wonder, earned the right To laugh at Crummles much to-night?"
Though Dickens laughed a little, true, I think he clapped, so please, won't you?
"When Crummles played" there is applause which nearly brings down the little theatre and must convince the producer and the players that their efforts are appreciated. Do go to see it.

THE opera season is nearly over, and a great many people have enjoyed the operas which have been performed, although some of the visitors have been disappointed that the jewels worn at the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, were not what they expected. The war must be blamed for this lack, and those who remember the Opera in its pre-war days speak regretfully of the wonderful show of beautiful women and beautiful gems which used to be seen, especially at a gala performance.

We also have the Russian ballet at Princess Theatre, and speaking of operas, as we were a moment ago, one of the most beautiful things in the way of a musical play that I have seen for some time is "The Vagabond King," founded on Justin Huntly McCarthy's book, "If I Were King." It is well worth seeing. An unusual piece is "When Crummles played," an entertainment inspired by Charles Dickens, which is to be seen at the Lyric Theatre. Clever Hugh Playfair, who in "The Beggar's Opera" had one of his successes, seems to have made another hit.

London Shows
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Pro. and Con.
When Death appears beside my bed,
And with lean finger beckons me,
And I arise and follow him
Along the road I cannot see,
Shall I be glad that I am done
With all the weariness and pain;
Or sorry that I shall not see
The rose and daffodil again?
Shall I be glad that jealousy,
And care and anger; have an end;
Or sorry that the shadows close
For ever over wife and friend?
Shall I be glad to take my rest,
And cast the blunted tool aside;
Or sorry, going, I must leave
So much unfinished and untried?
And, as the frescoed memories pass
From sunny May to grim December,
Shall I be glad that I forget,
Or sorry I shall not remember?
F. H.

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ZOO PARK NEAR LONDON

A great scheme for a Zoological Park, to serve as a vast sanctuary for birds and plants, and for the exhibition of wild animals is outlined by the council of the Zoological Society. The council has purchased from the trustees of the Ashridge estate the Hall Farm, Whipsnade, a property of over 400 acres on the edge of the Chilterns between Tring and Luton. Picture shows Ashridge House, the entrance to the Park.



MRS. RALPH CRANG
Formerly Audrey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Brown, of Dale Avenue, Toronto.

—Photo by Ashley and Crippen.

Women Charmed by Old Style

WILL the crinoline, in modified form, come back into fashion? The recent wedding at St. Margaret's, Westminster, of Lady Diana Duncombe and Mr. Greville Worthington had a distinctly Early Victorian flavor, and the bride's dress, which she planned and designed herself, was a crinoline of frills of pure white tulle.

As she stepped out of her car there was a gasp of admiration from the crowd of women outside the church, for the 19th century atmosphere of the crinoline dress was enhanced by a Victorian bouquet of dark pink rosebuds surrounded by green leaves. All agreed that for a wedding dress the crinoline has a charm which cannot be equalled by the short skirt of to-day.

The broad frills of tulle were mounted on satin, of the palest shade of pink, and on the top of each frill flowerets of orange blossom had been sewn.

The seven small girl attendants wore high-waisted frocks in the old style, with long frilled skirts, poke bonnets from which streamers were tied under the chin, and bright blue satin shoes, while the boys wore blue satin suits with white satin trousers and blue shoes.

Lady Diana Duncombe is the daughter of the late Earl of Fife, and of Lady Marjorie Beckett.

Nature's Color Pageant Is Woman's Guide to Dress

"ARE you quite sure this color is not too young for me to wear?" How often, I wonder, are such questions asked and colors decided upon with misgiving, lest they should prove unsuitable to the wearer's age? says the "Daily Mail".

Yet there is a guide in our midst, accessible to all, and that is Nature herself. For Nature reveals herself through a succession of colors, ranging from the virginal shades of spring to deeper, fuller colors as the year

progresses; and women could always be tastefully dressed in colors suitable to their age simply by following the color schemes Nature provides for them.

Take for instance the predominant colors of spring—the lovely yellows of primroses, daffodils and buttercups; the delicate greens of opening buds, misty blue of forget-me-not and bluebell, and the white and pink of fruit blossoms. Here is a delightful range of colors and shades for the young people.

Summer brings a profusion of flowers and colors, chief among which are, perhaps, the many varied reds of roses and poppies, the full rich blues of delphiniums and cornflowers, and the gold of ripening corn. The full maturity of autumn is resplendent in a riot of red and golden-brown foliage and the wine colors of Michaelmas daisies. Here again there is any amount of choice for women in the heyday and fullness of life.

Older women who can no longer stand "full" colors should get inspiration from the soft greys, purples, and subdued reds and winter's leafless woods.

Naturally there can be no hard line of distinction, for we pass from one stage of life to another just as the seasons merge into each other; but perhaps the following table will be some guide:

Spring Colors:—Yellow, pink, white, pale blues and mauves.—Children and young people.
Summer Colors:—"Full" colors; reds, blues, rich yellows, gold and orange.—Early womanhood.
Autumn Colors:—Reddish and golden-browns, flame, wine and purples.—Middle age.
Winter colors:—Soft greys, neutral tints, subdued purples and reds.—Matrons.

There are, of course, exceptions. Some dark girls can wear full "summer" colors, which would look out of place on their fairer sisters; a woman favored with youthful

features can wear colors appropriate to spring, and an auburn-haired girl is herself the personification of autumn.

But still, even the less conspicuously favored among us could don gay colors without qualms by following Nature's hints.

Speech Drill for Children

THE other morning I found Peter's mother in great distress because the weekly report card from his preparatory school pointed out that his speech must receive "careful and systematic attention," says a teacher of Phonetics.

This is not such a difficult matter as Peter's mother appeared to imagine it to be. No elaborate training in elocution is necessary, and any mother of young children who is willing to devote even five minutes a day to regular and vigorous "speech drill" can do all that Peter's form mistress required.

The most common fault is the lazy habit of not moving the lips freely. The result is the ugly "flat" sound frequently heard in the eastern and southern counties. If the small child is shown his lips in a mirror while saying, "Oh, no," he will realize what an important part they play in speech.

The vowels in words similar to "round" can be very pleasing, and they can be most painful to hear. This time the mirror should show first the mouth well opened, and then made small and pushed forward.

Many little children never pronounce "th" properly; "d," "f," and "v" are all easier sounds to make and are used instead of the more difficult one. The mirror should show the tip of the tongue between the teeth.

Experiment has proved that many children find it easier to pronounce



MRS. ASHLEY NORCROSS
Who before her marriage on June 15, was Jean, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Orrin H. Hutchison, of Ottawa.

—Photo by John Davis.

words correctly if they are allowed to sing them first. Some educationists maintain that *chanting* is more natural to the young child than talking. Reading aloud is a very great aid in cultivating a beautiful speaking voice.

This matter of early speech-training is important from a strictly practical point of view. I know of schools where the scholarships are awarded other things being equal, to the boys with good speaking voices. In one instance a particularly clear and

The more
you use
H.P.
sauce
the more
you like it

pleasant mode of speech was worth \$2,000 in fees to a small boy of eight years.

Ruth

She stood breast-high amid the corn,
Clasp'd by the golden light of morn,
Like the sweetheart of the sun,
Who many a glowing kiss had won.

On her cheek an autumn flush,
Deeply ripen'd—such a blush
In the midst of brown was born,
Like red poppies grown with corn.

Round her eyes her tresses fell,
Which were blackest none could tell,
But long lashes veil'd a light,
That had else been all too bright.

And her hat, with shady brim,
Made her tressy forehead dim;
Thus she stood amid the stooks,
Praising God with sweetest looks.

Sure, I said, Heav'n did not mean,
Where I reap thou shouldst but glean,
Lay thy sheaf adown and come,
Share my harvest and my home.

—Thomas Hood.

Such a striking
change in her beauty and manner forced
me to be inquisitive



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"A YEAR AGO last June while trying my examinations at High School, my face broke out in a terrible rash. Mother was worried as to what to do about my face. My father was taking yeast at that time and mother thought it would help me. I took two yeast cakes a day and in a short time the rash disappeared. I would highly recommend yeast to anyone in a run-down condition or to anyone troubled with skin disorders."

ADELENE BOND, Toronto, Ont.



"FOR ABOUT TWO YEARS I suffered with indigestion and gas on the stomach. This was not only very troublesome to me but a great handicap during the rowing season, as I am a member of a boat crew in Halifax. I read about Fleischmann's Yeast in the newspapers, and decided to try it. I have been taking three cakes a day, one before each meal, for several months now and find my indigestion has left me. I row every evening and find that I have a great deal more strength than I had before. I sleep soundly, and my entire health is so much improved that I have started giving Fleischmann's Yeast to both my children as I believe that it will undoubtedly benefit them also."

HAROLD O'GRADY, Halifax, Can.

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Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bradburn, of Winnipeg.



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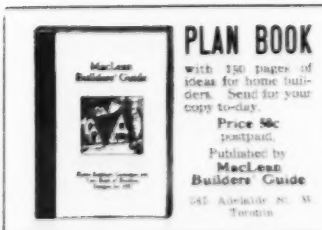
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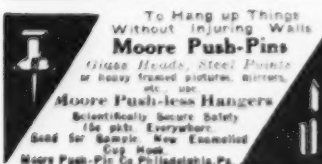


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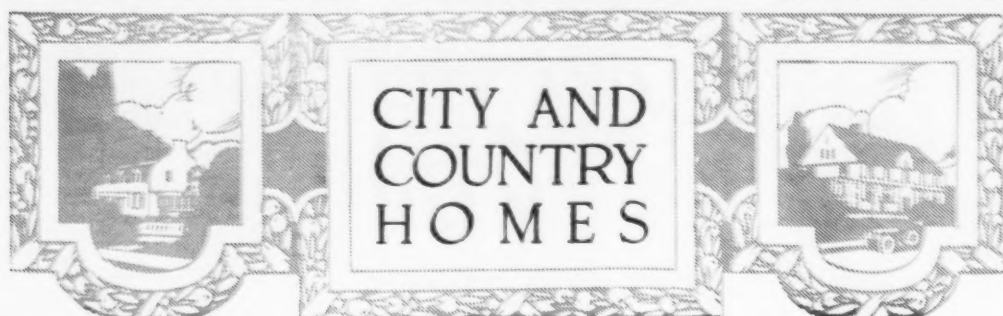
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CITY AND COUNTRY HOMES

A Well Designed Home

By F. H. Portnall, M.R.A.I.C.
HERE is an example of clever small home design, showing the possibility of achieving a distinctive and attractive result while adhering to all the precepts of economical and practical construction. The clever combination of the living room, dining room, the sun porch, and the small terrace, forms a unique feature worthy of careful note. The color scheme, too, is attractive, the dark stained shingles and exterior wood-

work contrasting delightfully with the rough cream stucco walls. Entry is made through the sun room, which also serves as a vestibule into the hall. Here under the stairs a coat closet is provided. Most of us possess a natural desire for order and regularity, and this has been granted by keeping the bay windows in the living and dining rooms, and the doorway between the rooms, an axis, or in line. Imagine how much better this would look than if slightly askew, as it very likely would be in a house which was simply "built" and not carefully planned by an architect.



A WELL DESIGNED HOME, WITH PLANS BELOW

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A rear pantry, which may be entered directly from the outside, and which gives access to the kitchen, contains the refrigerator, and stairs to the basement. Items which should never be located in the kitchen are, unfortunately, too often are. The kitchen, itself, contains a sink, cupboard, and range, and gives direct access to the dining room and hall.

Each of the three bedrooms, and the bathroom on the upper floor have good size closets and are well provided with a linen closet in the hall, the important factor of wardrobe accommodation is amply provided for. From one of the bedrooms a good size sleeping balcony may be entered.

A built-in recess bath and a medicine cupboard are installed in the bathroom.

Wall panels of paste glass were used in the interior, and with oak floors constitute a very effective scheme for practically any type of furniture.

A lot of fifty feet frontage gives ample opportunity for the landscaper, on which the success of a home of this type so greatly relies. The effect of the planting will be greatly aided by the irregular stone flag walk to the entrance.

With best construction and low water heating, this home costs approximately eight thousand dollars.

Readers desiring further information regarding the plans and specifications of this house should communicate with the architect direct. Address: Mr. F. H. Portnall, Regina Sask.

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The Tree—A Living Organism

MOST folks, unfortunately, do not realize that the tree is a living, breathing organism. It is just as much alive as you and I. It breathes, it has a circulation, it digests its food; it has sexual processes. It is perfectly true that it has no nervous system, as we have in the human body. It lacks the power of locomotion. It has no intelligence as we understand that term, but it does have the power to adapt itself to its environment. In fact, it adapts itself

amazingly well. Where trees grow close together, they grow one-sided in order to accommodate themselves to each other. Where they grow thick, they grow tall in order to reach the sunlight. Frequently the roots of a tree travel long distances, around boulders and almost insurmountable obstacles in order to reach the source of their food and water supply. In all of these elemental things the tree is just as much alive as man himself, writes Martin L. Davis in the "Gardener's Chronicle."

—so that they became less and less active. But as you go outward toward the bark you find that the cells are more and more active, as sap carriers, so that the last few layers, meaning the last few years' growth, are the active sap-carrying tissues. It is in those outer wood cells that the crude sap is carried upward from the roots to the leaves. Outside of the last layer of wood is what is called the cambium layer where all the growth and healing takes place, and inside of everything else is the



A WELL DESIGNED HOME, WITH PLANS BELOW

The tree breathes, through its leaves chiefly. I hope that all of you some time will take occasion to look at the underside of a leaf through the microscope. You will find there a myriad of tiny openings or cells, into which the air penetrates just as truly as it does into the human lungs, and in those cells the air is separated into its parts, just as it is in our lungs. The carbon dioxide is extracted from the air and is taken into the leaf, and the tree as part of its food material and the oxygen is thrown off for the benefit of man and all animal life.

The tree has a circulation that is just as real as our own. Way down underneath the ground, where the roots are working day after day, they gather up the food in liquid form. The area of the roots is approximately equal to the spread of the top. If you see a tree whose top is fifty feet in diameter, its root area is approximately the same. The all important hair roots are largely out at the ends of the whole root system about under the edge of the branches. It is this myriad of hair roots that gather up the food in liquid form and send it up through the body of the tree to the leaves.

I suppose all of you have seen a cross-section of a tree. This is the same as the top of a stump. Just imagine you are looking at the cross-section of a tree now. In the centre you see the pith. That was there from the time it was a baby tree. Around the pith is a layer of wood, which represents the first year's growth, and around that a second layer, which represents the second year's growth, and around that a third layer, which represents the third year's growth, and so on out to the bark. In the beginning these central cells were active sap-carrying tissues, but as the tree grew in size these cells became more and more dormant—that is to say, filled up with more and more with mineral elements

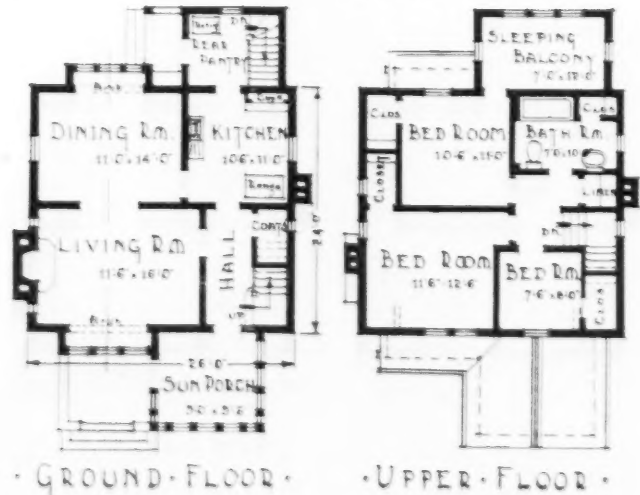


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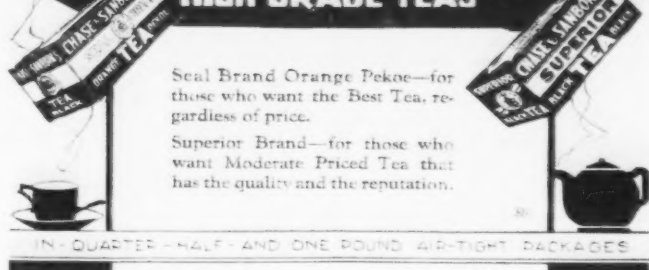
lark, which serves the twofold purpose of protecting the living tree and providing the cells in which the digested food material can travel back in its downward flow.

Now, then, this food material, having been pumped up to the top by the hair roots, is sent up through the small roots to the large ones, then through the trunk to the limbs and out to the twigs and then to the leaves, where it undergoes the wonderful chemical change that makes it available as food material. After having been digested, it is sent back in the inner cells of the bark all the way down to the same little roots from whence it came, finding all the way down and depositing this food material out of which the structure of the tree is created. The tree digests its food in just as real a sense as man himself. This food material, that has been pumped up from the roots, undergoes in the leaf a marvelous chemical change under the influence of the sunlight and is transformed into available food material. Then we find the leaf is both lungs and the stomach of the tree.

The leaf is the most important thing in all the realm of life. It is the one and only connecting link between the organic and inorganic worlds. There are only two materials that man can take into his system and assimilate—water and salt—and these only in limited quantities. Everything else that we eat and, in fact, most of the things that we wear come to us through the leaves of vegetation—not of trees alone, but of all vegetation. It is the leaf which takes the dead mineral elements from the soil, the inorganic elements, and transforms those minerals into organic, living cells and makes it possible for them to feed the whole of the living world. And thus it appears that our great God who created the world and the life that inhabits it, made of the lowly leaf the greatest and the most important instrumentality of that life.



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Especially in hot weather—

Use Sani-Flush. It keeps your toilet in the toilet bowl. It gets down into the hidden, unhealthful trap and banishes all foul odors.

Just sprinkle Sani-Flush into the bowl, follow directions on the can, then flush. Gone is every stain, mark and incrustation! The toilet shines with cleanliness.

Sani-Flush is a very necessary precaution—especially in summer. And a labor-saver too. Harmless to plumbing connections. You can scarcely get along without Sani-Flush. Keep it handy always!

Buy Sani-Flush in new pouching can at your grocery, drug or hardware store, or send 35c for full-sized can.

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Cleans Closet Bowls Without Scouring

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conceivable luxury and
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restaurant service—that,
briefly is the distinctive appeal
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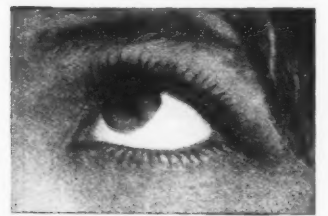
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Clear Up Bloodshot Eyes this Safe Way

When your eyes become bloodshot from over-use, lack of sleep or exposure to sun, wind, dust or tobacco smoke, apply a few drops of harmless MURINE. Soon they will be clear again and will feel as fine as they look. MURINE contains no belladonna or other harmful ingredients. Try it.

Write The Murine Company, Dept. 51
Chicago, for FREE Book on Eye Beauty

**MURINE
FOR YOUR
EYES**

Announcements
BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS
MARRIAGES - DEATHS
\$1.00 PER INSERTION
All Notices must bear the Name and Address
of the Sender

BIRTHS
STANLEY. At the Cottage Hospital, Toronto, on Tuesday, July 12th, 1927, the wife of Oswald Stanley, of a son (David Hall).

PARSONS. On July 10th, at West Ryer, Surrey, England, to the wife of John J. Parsons, Philadelphia, Pa., a daughter.

McLEWINE. At the Holy Cross Hospital, Calgary, Alta., May 15th, to Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McLewine, Mrs. McLewine gave birth to a daughter, Barbara Margaret.

ENGAGEMENTS
Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Bradshaw, Philadel-
phia, Pa., announce the engage-
ment of their youngest daughter, Helen
Margaret Joseph, to Mr. Claude Francis
Gardner, eldest son of the late Captain
W. R. Gardner and of Mrs. Corrie, Minne-
apolis. The marriage to take place on
Wednesday August 16th, at St. August-
ine's Church, Brandon.

Mr. Alfred E. Smith announces the
engagement of his daughter, Nora Lee,
to Mr. Geoffrey G. Richmond. The mar-
riage to take place early in August.

The engagement of Miss Olive
Agnes Macmillan, youngest daughter of
Mrs. Agnes Macmillan and the late Rev.
Canon Agnes Macmillan, of Halifax, Nova
Scotia, to Mr. Foster Sprague Murray,
of Athabasca, Alberta, eldest son of Rev.
Canon and Mrs. Robert Murray, of Wil-
liamsburg, Nova Scotia. The marriage will
take place in Winnipeg the second week
in August.

Mr. Maurice Dwyer-Brook announces
the engagement of his sister, Ethel
Martha, to Mr. Thomas Lawrence Harding,
youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Mur-
ray Harding. The marriage to take place
quietly on August the seventeenth.

MARRIAGES
COOKE. At St. Paul's Church, Toronto, on
Wednesday, July 19th, the Rev. Gordon R. Horn, Helen Beatrice
(Dobson), youngest daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. A. W. Horn, of Dunnville, to Mr.
Hubert William Cooke, of Kirkland Lake,
son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Henry
Cooke, of Kingston.

DEATHS
HAYES. Michael John, July 12th, in
his 72nd year, dearly beloved husband of
Margaret Geoffrey Hayes. Interment at
Port Credit.



His Excellency, the Governor-General
and Lady Willingdon will give a gar-
den party on August 2nd, in honor of
His Royal Highness, the Prince of
Wales and Prince George, at Rideau
Hall.

She Edward and Lady Kemp are at
their summer home at Bobcaygeon, Ont.,
and Mrs. Herbert Bruce will be their
guests for the week-end.

The Premier of Ontario and Mrs. Fer-
guson spent the week-end with Hon.
J. S. Martin and Mrs. Martin in Norfolk
and went on to Kempenfelt early in the
week.

Mrs. J. E. Graham and Miss Florence
Graham of Toronto are spending the
summer at Kempenfelt Beach, Maine.

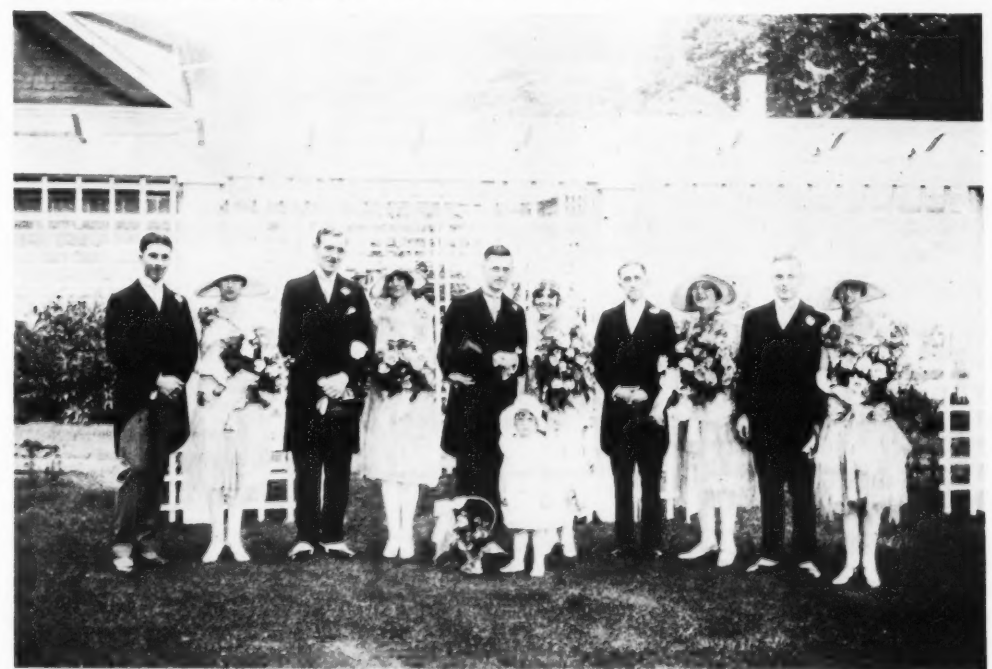
Mr. and Mrs. W. Cecil Lee are spend-
ing several weeks at the Bigwin Inn.

Epworth United Church, Kingsville,
Ontario, was the scene of a lovely
wedding on Thursday, June 30th, when
Beatrice Irene, second daughter of Mr.
and Mrs. E. A. Brown, was united in
marriage to Mr. Douglas Morrison
Gowdy, of Montreal, son of Mr. William
Gowdy, and the late Mrs. Gowdy, of
Lamhouse, Ontario. Rev. J. A. Agnew
was the officiating clergyman. Pinks,
ferns, daisies, and a brilliant group of
blue foxglove formed the effective
altar decorations. The bride, who was
given in marriage by her father, looked
charming in a French gown of white
Georgette, embroidered in silver and
pearls. The veil was of white tulle and
Duchess lace, falling from a coronet of
orange blossoms. Shoes of silver
brocade were worn, and the shower
bouquet was of white roses and lily-
of-the-valley. Miss Melinda Brown,
who acted as maid of honor, wore a
lovely gown of ivory Chantilly lace
over pale pink Georgette, and French
hat of pink mohair. The bride's other
attendants: Mrs. Manley F. Miner,
Kingsville; Miss Frances Milyard, Ann
Arbor, Michigan; Miss Grace Gibbs,
Blenheim, were gowned alike in dainty
frocks of cream Chantilly lace over pale
pink crepe de Chine, and wore cream
mohair hats with trimming of white



DORIS MARIE KNIGHT
Younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs.
Robert H. Knight, 106 Trilawn Ave.,
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, whose mar-
riage to Dr. George Clelland Reginald
Hall, only son of Dr. and Mrs. G. W.
Hall, Little Britain, Ontario, took place
on the sixteenth of June.

pink velvet ribbon. The bouquets were
pink roses with delphinium caught with
blossoms of pink maline. Little Eleanor
Hendershott, niece of the bride,
gowned in pink organdy and carrying
a basket of Sweetheart roses, made a



AN ATTRACTIVE BRIDAL GROUP
This photograph was taken on the occasion of the marriage of Beatrice Irene, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Brown, of Kingsville, to Mr. Douglas Morrison Gowdy, of Montreal. Miss Melinda Brown was maid of honor and Mrs. Manley F. Miner, Miss Frances Milyard, Miss Grace Gibbs, Miss Eleanor Hendershott were the bride's other attendants. Mr. Joseph McCully was best man and the ushers were Mr. Manley Miner, Mr. John Pritchard, Mr. Thomas McCully, Dr. Maurice Brown.

quinty flower girl, Mr. Joseph McCully,
of Newmarket, was best man, and the
ushers were Mr. Manley Miner, Mr.
John Pritchard, Toronto, Mr. Thomas
McCully, Windsor, Mr. Maurice Brown,
Detroit. Following the ceremony, a

in a dress of beige lace, the skirt hav-
ing tiers of silk fringe. Mr. and Mrs.
Russell Frost left later for Montreal,
whence they will sail within a few days
for England and the Continent. The
bride travelled in a becoming French



A BRIDE-TO-BE
Miss Bernice de Pencier, whose engagement to Captain T. Ross Malcolm
has been announced. Miss de Pencier is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs.
Douglas Brough de Pencier, of Chestnut Park, Toronto—a cousin of Arch-
bishop de Pencier of Vancouver, and the Viscount and Viscountess de
Brunel, of Brittany. Captain Malcolm is the son of Mrs. Thomas Malcolm,
of Montreal, and the late Thomas Malcolm, of Campbellton, New Brunswick.

reception was held at the residence of
the bride's parents, where Mr. and Mrs.
Brown and Mr. William Gowdy received
with the bride and bridegroom. Mrs.
Brown wore a handsome gown of
orchid Georgette and black lace picture
hat. Mr. and Mrs. Gowdy left later in
the afternoon for a motor trip through
the Adirondacks, after which they will
reside in Montreal. Among the out-of-
town guests were Magistrate Edmund
Jones, of Toronto, and Mrs. Jones, Dr.
D. McMillan, of Leamington, Mrs. J.
B. Reynolds, Guelph, and Mrs. R.
Wright, Windsor.

A charming wedding was solemnized
on July 14th in the gardens of Kirk-
wall, the summer home of the bride's
parents at Bronte, when Georgia Car-
rie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs.
George Allan of Hamilton, was married
to Russell Wendland, son of Mrs. Frost,
Markholme, Hamilton, and the late Mr.
H. L. Frost. Rev. Dr. W. H. Sedgew-
wick of Toronto was the officiating
clergyman, assisted by Rev. William
Barclay. The bride, who was given in
marriage by her father, wore a graceful
gown of white satin, with overskirt of
white silk lace. The maid of honor was
Miss Margaret Frost, sister of the
bridegroom, and the bridesmaids were
Miss Helen Allan, sister of the bride;
Miss Margaret Smyth of Montreal; Miss
Dorothy Zimmerman and Miss Jean
McDermott. Mr. James Lindeman of
Columbus, Ohio, was best man, and the
ushers were Mr. Edward Avery, Buff-
alo, Mr. Arthur Treman, Ithaca; Mr.
Alex. Porter, Lewiston; Mr. Gordon
Robertson, Belleville; Mr. Ewart Wil-
son, Cleveland; Mr. Spence Allan, St.
Francis Martin and Mr. Herman Levy.
Following the conclusion of the cere-
mony, a reception was held. Mrs. George
Allan, mother of bride, received in a
gown of white Georgette, trimmed with
delicate's colored hand-painted motifs
on the sleeves and on the pane's of the
skirt. Mrs. H. L. Frost was gowned

ensemble costume of beige Georgette
trimmed with velvet, a hat to match,
and a smart coat of the same shade.

Sir Hugh Denison, commissioner for
the Commonwealth of Australia at
Washington, and Lady Denison, and the
Hon. Henry Getty Chilton, councillor
of the British Embassy at Washington,
Mrs. Chilton, and the Misses Chilton,
who have been spending ten days at
Banff, were guests at the Empress
Hotel, Victoria, for a week, returning
to the East by way of California.

A large gallery gathered at the Tor-
onto Lawn Tennis Club last Saturday
afternoon to watch the first games of
the Davis Cup matches. The players
were Mr. Jack Wright, Dr. Banet, Mr.
Willard Crocker, Mr. R. Paris. A few
of the spectators were members of the
Cuban team, Mr. Chacon and Mr. Avel-
lanal, Mr. Gilbert Nunn and Dr.
Arthur Ham. Mrs. L. Gooderham, Miss
Florence Best, Miss Evelyn Macdonald,
Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Coke, Mrs. Harry
Buckle, Mr. F. M. Kimbark, Mrs. Wright,
Mrs. Reid, Captain E. C. Chambers, of
London, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hardy,
Miss Betty Browning, Miss Phoebe
Grierson, of Ottawa; General and Mrs.
Cawthra-Elliott, Mrs. A. P. Burritt, Mr.
and Mrs. McKinnon, Mr. and Mrs. Les-
lie Ferguson, Major J. J. Cawthra and
Mrs. Cawthra, Mr. Rex Northcote, Miss
Lucy Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Murray
Gardner, Mr. D. McLaren, Mr. R. Kin-
neir, Mr. R. Hossack, Mr. G. Dyke, Mr.
J. Proctor, Mr. W. G. Davidson, Mr.
Little, Mr. Nunn, senior; Mr. Ralph
Burns, Mr. P. D. Lyons, of Ottawa;
Miss Mildred Brock, Miss Anne David-
son, Mr. C. C. Peterson, Miss Adele
Burritt, Mr. H. Bonthe, Mr. Meldrum,
Mr. H. Meldrum, Mr. Arthur Macdon-
ald, Mr. H. V. T. Lewis, Dr. and Mrs.
Harold Ball, Mr. Leroy Rennie, Mr.
Hartley Holmes, Mr. W. Doherty, Miss
Stephanie Davidson and many others.

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TEA

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From every steaming cup of Salada
comes the fragrance and bouquet that
can only be drawn from fine tea. You
have not enjoyed the best if you
have not tried the genuine Salada.
Sold everywhere. Buy a package.

From Broadway to the King Edward!

Prince Alexis N. Gagarin
Russian Ballet Master, lately featured at Winter Garden and
Century Theatre, New York, will appear with his partner,
MARIA SLOVTSOVA
at the
KING EDWARD HOTEL
Summer Roof Garden
STARTING MONDAY, JULY 18th
for a limited engagement of two weeks in a series of Classical,
Characteristic, Interpretative and Adagio dances.
Music by Romanelli's Orchestra. Make reservations now.

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88 BLOOR STREET, TORONTO
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Amongst the new shipment, some exclusive pieces of Satsuma
Ware and Crystal Flowers appropriate for coat lapels and dress
trimming.
Hand Embroidered Linens, Fillet Laces, Lingerie, Cloisonne,
Chinese and Indian Brass and Other Eastern Novelties.
ALL PROFITS TO MISSIONS AND SOCIAL WELFARE
Head Office, 788 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal, (Store & Tea Room)
Branches at Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, St. John, N.B.; Niagara, Bermuda.
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H. & C. Blachfords'
SUMMER SALE
of
WOMEN'S SHOES
Commences
Thursday, July 14, 1927

All Broken Lines Reduced

\$4.95 Regularly sold at from \$8 to \$10.	\$6.95 Regularly sold at from \$10 to \$12.
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H. & C. BLACHFORD
LIMITED
286 YONGE ST. South of Dundas Street

Mrs. Hamilton Burns has gone to
Metis Beach for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Finch and Mas-
ter Hamilton Finch of Hamilton are at
their summer home, Parsons Point,
Lake Rosseau.

In honor of the Official Administrator
and Mrs. J. A. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs.
John Reynolds Totten entertained at
dinner at the Empress Hotel, Victoria,
recently, when the other guests were:
Mr. and Mrs. Ross Sutherland, Mr. and
Mrs. F. W. Hartley, Mr. and Mrs. C. P.
Hill, Mrs. Curtis Sampson, Mrs. E. G.
Prior, Mrs. E. Crow Baker, Mr. Alexis
Martin, Mr. A. R. Heiter, and Mr. E.
W. McMullen. Crimson roses from the
Empress garden were used as a decora-
tion.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. L. Forster of
Toronto left this week on a trip to
Labrador.

Lady Hendrie of Hamilton has left
to visit her daughter, Mrs. Hugh Owen
of Montreal, who has taken a house at
Cacouna for the summer.

Miss Gwynneth Schofield and Miss
Isobel Lockhart are visiting Miss Elea-
nor Fleury in Muskoka.

Mrs. Philip Gilbert of Toronto is vis-
iting Mrs. Wallace Nesbitt at Georgian
Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Boris Hamburg of Tor-
onto are spending the summer at Bon
Echo Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. James Worts of Tor-
onto are at Atherley near Orillia for
the summer.

Mrs. Sprague and Miss Florence
Sprague of Toronto have gone to
Golden, British Columbia, for the
summer.

ALGONQUIN PARK
Algonquin Park is famous for fun,
fish and tan. The up and at 'em
sportsmen know that in this famous
sports country they are bound to
have the time of their life. It's not
a very long trip from Toronto yet
one can't find better fishing any-
where—the bass, lunge and trout are
hungry all the time. The lakes and
rivers make interesting canoe trips
easy to plan—while for fancy or
every day "roughing it," Algonquin
Park cannot be beaten.

Highland Inn, Minnesing Camp
and Nominigan Camp provide excel-
lent accommodation. Up there you
can get equipment, canoes and
guides if you wish. Illustrated
booklets, fares, reservations, infor-
mation, etc., may be procured from
any Canadian National Agent.



A CHARMING BRIDAL GROUP

Mrs. Thurlow Merrill Prentice and her group of attendants at the wedding solemnized on June 25th, at Chalmers United Church, Ottawa. The bride was Theodora, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Machado. Left to right, Miss Phoebe Grieron, Miss Grisel Holbrook, Mrs. Melville Rogers (bridesmaids); Mrs. John C. Calhoun (matron of honor), of Springfield, Massachusetts, sister of the bride; Mrs. Thomas Haggood of Hartford, Connecticut, sister of the groom; Miss Mabel Macoun (maid of honor), and Miss Frances Cousens, bridesmaid. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. F. I. Prentice, of Hartford. The bride and groom will reside in Paris, France, for several years, after a honeymoon spent in the Laurentian Hills.

Hon. W. L. McDougald of Montreal will entertain His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales and the Right-Hon. Stanley Baldwin, when they visit our metropolis.

Among the out-of-town guests at the Cooke-Haun wedding were Mrs. G. W. Cooke, Miss Marjorie Cooke, Rev. A. H. Walker, Judge and Mrs. Campbell, St. Catharines; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rowlett, the Misses Campbell, Mr. F. A. Campbell, Mr. Arthur White, the Misses White, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Miss Marjorie Vincent, Toronto; Mrs. Claude Laing, Miss Margaret Laing, Mrs. T. E. Waterous, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Waterous, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Waterous, Miss Beverley Waterous, of Brantford; Mrs. John Black, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. R. Niblett, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Witton and Mrs. K. C. Clarke, Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Patterson, of Devonshire Road, Walkerville, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Harding, of Amherstburg, returned last week from a motor trip to Ottawa and Montreal. While in Ottawa they were guests of Mr. Patterson's father, the Honorable J. C. Patterson.

Madame Marie Sundelius, of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, and Mr. Folke Andersson, of the Royal Grand Opera of Stockholm, Sweden, have been the guests of Mr. E. A. Wallberg and Miss Wallberg at their home, Warren Road, Toronto, for the past two weeks. Miss Wallberg entertained at a musicale, when these distinguished artists delighted the guests with their music. Madame Sundelius has left for her summer camp in Maine, and Mr. Andersson has sailed for his home in Sweden.

A wedding of interest to many friends took place on July 6th, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Welland, when Frances Caroline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Heslop, was married to Andrew Rutherford Turnbull, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Turnbull, of Niagara Falls, New York. Rev. R. A. Cranston was the officiating clergyman. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a long clinging gown of ivory chiffon velvet, with square neck and bertha of rose point. The wide panel in the back fell away in a short train and the long court train of old lace was banded with velvet. The maid of honor was Miss Margaret Turnbull, of Niagara Falls, sister of the bridegroom, and the bridesmaids were Miss Ruth Bond, of Toronto, cousin of the bride, and Miss

Sylvia Harper, of Lewiston, New York. Mr. John Field Heslop, brother of the bridegroom, attended the bridegroom, and the ushers were Mr. R. Harper, Lewiston; Mr. E. Field, Goderich; Mr. Edgar Bond, Toronto; and Mr. Robert Turnbull, Jr., of Niagara Falls, brother of the bridegroom. The reception was held at the home of the bride's parents. Mrs. Heslop wore a gown of brown lace

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. William King, "Crystal Rock," Prescott, Ontario, the wedding took place recently of their only daughter, Jessie Edna, to Mr. Edward Robertson, of Montreal. Rev. Canon C. A. French, rector of the Anglican Church, Cardinal, officiated. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of powder blue French chiffon, hand-embroidered.



MRS. HAROLD E. GEDDES

Formerly Margaret Stanton, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Marks, of Winnipeg, and granddaughter of the late Mr. William Irvine Stanton, of Cobourg, Ont. Her marriage to Harold E. Geddes, of Winnipeg, son of the late David Geddes, and Mrs. Geddes, Port Elgin, Ont., took place June 1, in Holy Trinity Church, Winnipeg.

patterned cream chiffon. Mrs. Turnbull was groomed in archid crepe with silver trimming. Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull left for a motor trip through the Eastern States. Upon their return they will reside at Niagara Falls, New York. Guests were present from Toronto, Grimsby, Goderich, Winnipeg, Niagara Falls, New York; Lewiston, St. Catharines, and Holyoke, Massachusetts.

black picture hat and a corsage bouquet of bridal roses and maiden hair fern. The bridesmaid, Miss Myrtle Lloyd, of Ogdensburg, New York, wore a dress of rosewood Canton crepe, with hat to match. Mr. Elmer King, brother of the bride, was best man. After ceremony a reception was held, and later Mr. and Mrs. Robertson left on a motor trip. They will reside in Montreal. The bride travelled in a fawn costume with hat, shoes and hose to match.

The Rev. Canon and Mrs. Howard the Misses Glynn and Kathleen Howard of Montreal have motored to Toronto from Montreal and will visit Niagara Falls and Western Ontario.

The Hon. Mrs. Lionel Tennyson, wife of the Hon. Lionel Tennyson, who is heir to Lord Tennyson and a grandson of the great poet, is leaving England shortly for Canada.

Miss M. M. Stevenson and Miss Norah Stevenson left Toronto last Saturday for Victoria, en route to Santa Monica, California, where they will spend the summer.

Sir Robert and Lady Falconer are spending the summer near Huntsville.

Mrs. Theobald of Toronto leaves this week to join Lady Meredith and Miss Caulfield at Scarborough Beach, Maine.

Mrs. Colin Campbell of Winnipeg is in Toronto and will spend several days with Mrs. P. G. Kiely, Centre Island.

Some of those at the Davis Cup matches at the Toronto Tennis Club were: Mrs. Cyril Andrews, Mrs. J. Adams, Mrs. A. P. Barrett, Dr. and Mrs. H. Ball, Mrs. Farley Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Holt Gurney, Mr. F. M. Kimbark, Miss Lily Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Howells, Miss Mildred Brock, Mr. H. Boulthie, Miss Barbara Reid, Miss Jessie Webber, Mrs. E. F. Coke, Mrs. H. Bickle, Mr. Hugh Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Coyne, Mr. and Mrs. L. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. H. Henry, Miss Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Spanner, Miss A. Davidson, Capt. E. C. Chambers, Mr. J. Gibson, Miss Evelyn Macdonald, Miss Jean Adele Burritt, Mr. C. K. F. Andrews, Mr. H. E. P.



A WELLAND BRIDE

Frances Caroline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Heslop, of Welland, was married to Andrew Rutherford Turnbull, on July 6th. They will reside in Niagara Falls, New York.



Travelling in Cool Comfort

Even though you're travelling on the flyer that whips the air into a stiff breeze—it's certain to be hot in a pullman during July and August. Experienced travellers choose the coolest Undies and Lounging Gowns that ensure comfort every mile of the journey.

A. They're in black — and not a smudge of coal dust shows. Their material is a soft, cool, fast-dry crepe — the bright touch about them is their orange bands and colorful embroidery motif. One of our smartest Pajama sets at \$12.95.

B. An Italian silk Nightie simply tailored with panel trimmings of spoke stitching. You may rub it as often as you please — it needs no ironing. Kayser brand. At \$9.95.

C. An Italian silk Vest well tailored with shield-shaped reinforcements to protect the underarm where the wear is hardest. Finished with broad silk shoulder straps. Kayser brand. \$3.95.

D. Matching silk Bloomers with the vest — Kayser "Marvelfit" noted for their splendid fitting qualities and reinforced crotch. Single elastic at the knee. At \$10.95.

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Prefer

Semet Solvay Coke

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SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

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THE LATEST FROM PARIS

Blanche Montal, favorite of the Paris stage, approves of boa for minutest details of her costume, even as trimming of white glove kid gloves. Tailored frock from Bechoff, of Paris.

The wedding took place recently at Holy Trinity Church, Winnipeg, at 10 o'clock, followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Machado. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Machado. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Machado.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE LOW PRICED SUMMER TOURIST FARES

See the Places You Longed to Visit

Summer Tourist Fares are now in effect. You can take a trip to the interesting places in Canada at greatly reduced rates. Plan to visit Jasper National Park this summer. See the wonderful North Pacific Coast, the giant mountain country of British Columbia, Alaska or the interesting Maritimes. Now is a very comfortable season for travel — and its lower cost adds another good reason for planning a present season trip.

Any Agent of Canadian National Railways will supply you with literature and full information regarding the different tours and their cost.

"Swat the fly" with GILLETT'S LYE

A teaspoonful of Gillett's Lye sprinkled in the Garbage Can prevents flies breeding

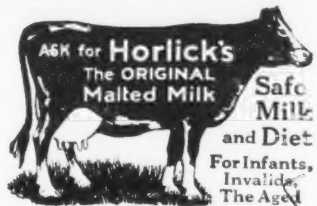
Use Gillett's Lye for all Cleaning and Disinfecting



Costs little but always effective

BOVRIL

Makes Delicious Sandwiches Very Nourishing Too



Best Diet for Invalids

A well-balanced, palatable, easily assimilated food that nourishes and up-builds. Use at meals, between meals, or upon retiring, and when faint or hungry. Prepared at home by stirring the powder in hot or cold water. No cooking.

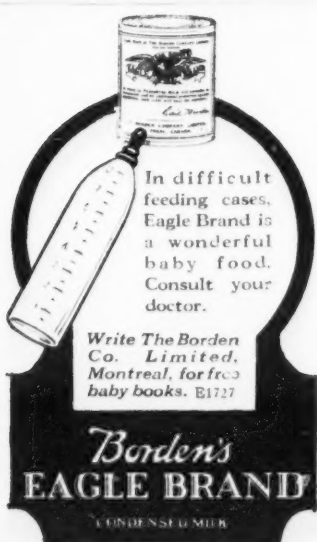


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Johnson's Baby and Toilet Powder is made of the finest talc in all the world. Its downy particles lubricate all rubbing surfaces, and so prevent chafing. That is why hospitals advise Johnson's after Baby's bath, and every time you change his diaper.

Use Johnson's Baby Soap for Baby's bath.

Use Johnson's Baby Cream to relieve roughness, rash or any skin disorder.



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Borden's EAGLE BRAND

SOCIETY

Her Excellency, Viscountess Willmington, was entertained at a beautifully arranged luncheon by the executive of the Provincial Branch of the Daughters of the Empire on Wednesday at "Acacia Grove," the charming home of Mrs. Albert J. Gregory in Fredericton. Luncheon was served at four tables artistically decorated with blue and pink flowers in low cut glass bowls. In the centre of the table at which Her Excellency sat, the letters L. O. D. E. occupied a prominent position in the decorative scheme. The letters were formed of small blue and pink flowers and were surrounded by a square of green foliage. At each place were pretty nosegays of blue and pink flowers, making effective favors for the guests. After luncheon, the party was photographed and an impromptu reception was held on the lawn, when Mrs. MacLeod, regent of the Provincial Chapter, presented those present to Her Excellency. Mrs. MacLeod also made a presentation to the Viscountess of a lovely bouquet of roses and carnations. Those at the luncheon were Her Excellency Lady Willmington, Mrs. R. B. Osborne, lady-in-waiting, Mrs. W. F. Todd, Mrs. J. B. M. Baxter, of Saint John, Mrs. C. D. Richards, Mrs. L. P. D. Tilley, of Saint John, Mrs. H. P. MacLeod, Mrs. Walter W. White, Saint John, Mrs. William Pugsley, Bathurst, Mrs. Helen Vroom, Saint John, Mrs. Frances Ayscough, of St. Andrews, Mrs. W. G. Clark, Mrs. C. McN. Steeves, Mrs. Haylock Coy, Mrs. Allison MacKay, Mrs. Robert FitzRandolph, Mrs. G. C. VanWart, Mrs. John Black, Mrs. W. C. Crockett, Mrs. A. T. MacMurray, Mrs. Kenneth MacAdam, Mrs. A. G. Bailey, of Woodstock, N.B., Mrs. Harry Robertson, Mrs. Charles Weddell, Miss G. Mahoney, of Moncton, N.B., Miss Ethel VanWart, and Miss Martha Harvey. The ladies who assisted at the luncheon were Mrs. John McNair, Miss Mary Gregory, Miss Harriet VanWart, Miss Annette Campbell, Mrs. Russell Tuck and the Misses Rita and Mollie Barry.

Mrs. Malcolm McAvity, of Montreal, entertained at a delightful lawn tea on Saturday afternoon at her summer home, Lakeside, New Brunswick, in honor of her sister, Mrs. Douglas MacAuley, of Montreal, who is visiting her parents, Sir Douglas and Lady Hazen, Saint John. The guests included Mrs. MacAuley, Mrs. Lawrence MacLaren, Mrs. Colin MacKay, Mrs. Gerald Anglin, Mrs. Malcolm MacKay, Mrs. Campbell Mackay, Miss Kathleen Sturdee, Miss Edith Schofield, Miss Barbara Jack, Miss Ruth Starr, Miss Isabel Jack, Miss Phyllis Kenny, Miss Leslie Skinner, Miss Audrey McLeod, Miss Margaret MacLaren, Miss Elizabeth Foster, Miss Edith White, Miss Isabel Somerville, Montreal, Miss Edith Cudlip and Miss Helen Cudlip.

Miss Amy Deslauray, of Toronto, is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Peniston Johnston and Mr. Johnston, at their summer cottage at Duck Cove, Saint John.

Mrs. Vivian Graham and little daughter Patricia, of Montreal, are spending some weeks with Mrs. Graham's



LADY DRUMMOND, OF MONTREAL. On the Terrace at Banff Springs Hotel.

—Photo by the C.P.R.

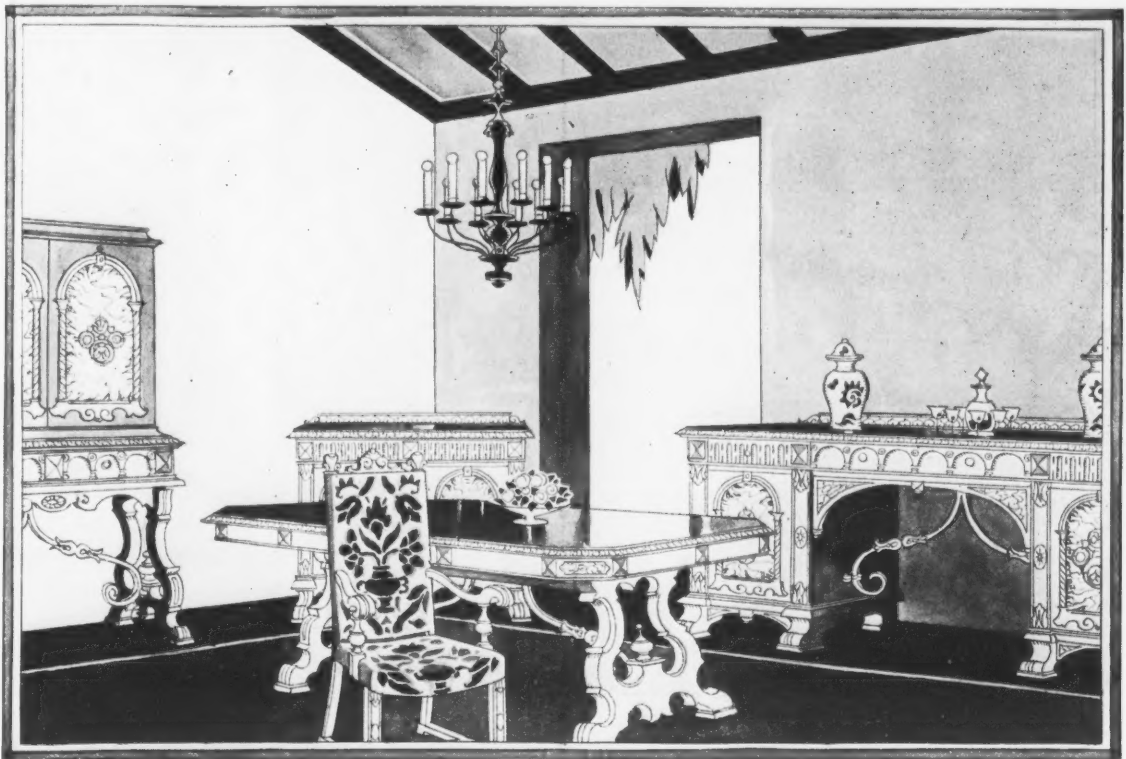
Mrs. Hazen Harnard, of Montreal, is visiting her sisters, Mrs. Bishop and Mrs. George K. McLeod, Wellington Road, Saint John.

Mrs. William Green, of Montreal, is a guest for the remainder of the summer, at the Kennedy House, Bathurst, N.B.

Mrs. A. A. Bartlett, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., who has been visiting in Toronto, is spending the months of July and August the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Heber Vroom at Bathurst, N.B.

TRAVEL TO OR FROM THE WEST BY LAKE AND RAIL

Palatial Steamships flying Canadian Pacific house flag provide tri-weekly service between Twin Cities and Bay terminals. Contrary to what one might expect it is no more expensive to travel by steamship to Port William than by rail. It is cheaper in fact, as ten dollars covers the whole of one's meals as well as the berth on either the Kewatin, Assiniboia or the Manitoba which are the finest Ocean Steamships on the Great Lakes. By leaving Toronto shortly after noon on a Saturday or Wednesday it is possible in less than three hours to connect with a steamer at Port McNicoll and enjoy two days and nights afloat. A similar connection may be made at Owen Sound on Mondays. Sault Ste. Marie is the only port of call en route, but it is a voyage replete with interest and charm, a restful and refreshing break in the westward journey and the service is first-class. Ask any Canadian Pacific Agent.



FURNITURE

Semi-Annual Sale Now in Progress, Breaks all Records in Volume, Variety and Values.

INTERESTING furniture—furniture with an air of individuality and a high standard of excellence—furniture worthy of good architecture and a clever scheme of decoration.—You'll find this type of furniture pervades all sections of the Sale. At prices that represent the most remarkable values in the history of the Store. Whether it's a dining-room set replete with dignity and distinction, a new tea table with a gracious line and a steady foot, or equipment for an entire house, your need can be met with a very profitable saving to you. You are invited to come and study our sales values.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED



Let Natural Foods point way to Health

EAT your way to health. Choose food instead of medicines to correct wrong eating or over-eating. Natural foods are plain and wholesome, but they must be made attractive to the taste.

Quaker Puffed Wheat comes first. Tasty and nutlike *** delicious with whole milk or cream. A light, satisfying refreshment at any time *** a dish that stimulates lagging appetites at mealtime.

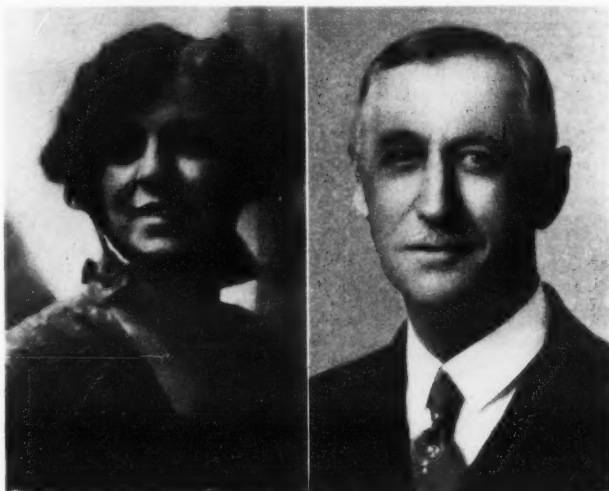
The whole grain, puffed to eight times normal size *** contains all the bran, the iron and phosphorous and other mineral salts.

And then, so convenient. Serve direct from the package, or warm slightly if you wish.

Quaker Puffed Rice, also

Whole rice kernels, steam exploded to 8 times normal size, like the Puffed Wheat. Dainty morsels so light and inviting you would never dream they could be so nutritious

Quaker PUFFED WHEAT PUFFED RICE



AN M.P. WEDDED

The marriage took place on June 30th, of Mr. Lincoln Henry Jelliff, M.P. for Lethbridge, Alberta, and Miss Jeanne Chénier. Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King was best man.

cent lined with grey kasha. Her shoes, gloves and smart bag were all of grey, and her little pink hat was pretty with her nosegay of pink roses. Mr. and Mrs. Cooke will reside at Kirkland Lake.

Sir Joseph and Lady Flavelle, of Toronto, are spending the summer at Sturgeon Point.

Miss Sarah Whitney, who has spent some months in New York, is in Toronto and leaves in August for Paris, France.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF REDUCED WEEK-END FARES

Reduced week-end summer excursion fares are now in force. You can get into the country or take short trips to the nearby summer resorts. In a hundred ways these reduced week-end fares will help to make your summer pleasant. They are good from Friday noon to midnight the following Monday.

Full information, tickets, and reservations from City Ticket Office, Canadian National Railways, King and Toronto Streets—Phone Elgin 6241.